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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

New Netherlands Princess

The Race for Naval Arms

Small Business: Big Act

¶ **Huisvrouw and Queen**—There's a saying in Holland that "so long as we can see our Queen sewing in her window, Holland will not seek a republican form of government." This week throngs gather throughout the Netherlands to celebrate the birth of a princess to Crown Princess Juliana. There's little regret that the newcomer to the royal house is not a boy, even though a boy now or later would mean that a king would reign at the conclusion of Juliana's regime. But the burghers are satisfied with their new Princess Beatrix. They're satisfied, because Queen Wilhelmina—who since 1890 has ruled with such sagacity that the nation is now one of the richest in the world—still democratically rides her bicycle through the streets, still sits sewing in the window of her comparatively modest palace. • The Dutch know how to value good housewifery—in a queen or in a huisvrouw, a nation or a home.

¶ **Who'll Shoulder Biggest Chip?**—Viewed from afar, the seven seas now resemble an arena round which the great nations of the world are racing in a contest for naval and armament superiority, and for which future generations must pay. Thus Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, tells a Congressional Committee that 30 battleships would do a much better job at policing America's coastline than can the 21 now in commission. Japan, he has heard, is building 43,000-ton battleships, thereby demolishing the only limitation in force for world navies. All that remained of the Washington Naval Treaty was an agreement to restrict the size of battleships to 35,000 tons. Building by one nation beyond this limit leaves all free to repudiate it. • Thus nations find justification for militancy in the acts of neighbors.

¶ **Big Men in Small Business**—American small business finds the welcome mat spread in Washington. About 700 of them from 40 states have left general stores, smart Midwestern emporiums, gasoline stations, hat factories. Though their manifold and sometimes homely enterprises have evoked some humor from Washington correspondents, they, nevertheless, symbolize the much-lauded free competitive market of American economy. The Department of Commerce is engineering the conference; the President later receives the delegates who will state their needs. • What is needed is a common denominator to enable the formulation of an equation that equals co-operation and stability.

¶ **Anglo-French Eyes on Spain**—As British war vessels wallow in the swells, Valencia bound, to conduct an investigation into the sinking of the Endymion by "unknown" underseas pirates, an announcement comes from Downing Street that Britain will follow France's lead in asking for a cessation of indiscriminate bombing of cities behind the lines by air fighters from both Loyalist and Rebel armies. Likewise released is a report that French and Italian ambassadors in London have been summoned to confer on measures to end the underseas marauding in the Mediterranean. France and Britain are reported as concurring, too, in a warning planned to be sent broadcast, asking Mediterranean powers to cage their otters of war in home waters, lest they fall prey to an "anti-piracy" patrol. • All of which indicates that the Powers are preparing for another intensive campaign against the "indiscriminate" use of Spanish combustibles.

¶ **Recognizing the Obvious**—The Associated Press reports Foreign Minister Hirota as remarking in the Japanese Diet that "There is no Chinese Central Government recognized by Japan. A state of war exists between the two countries." The remark came in answer to a question as to the "rights and interests" obtained before the outbreak of hostilities by powers entering into contracts with the Chinese National Government. • What is this, anyway? First there's no war; now there's no central government. Does this mean that Japan might claim, in case of no victory, that it couldn't lose a war that wasn't, or win over a government that didn't exist?

¶ **Sanctions Moratorium**—Though battered by cynicism and armies on the march, the League of Nations still exerts a strong influence over the statesmen of Europe. The League's Committee of Twenty-eight, which studied revision of the Covenant, was expected by many to break the sword of the League. Council members could not quite do that. They sheathed it instead; tacitly, they decided that the sanction provisions should not be operative until world tension relaxed. It was as if the statesmen had said with Tennyson:

"Yet pull not down my palace towers, that are
So lightly, beautifully built;
Perchance I may return with others there
When I have purged my guilt."

In the Boston Section:

C. I. O. impotent in face of deep textile wage cuts.

Massachusetts "Little Business Men" form program for President.

Boston police ordered on major crime offensive.

Groundhog sees shadow; "six more weeks of winter."

***And* News From All New England**

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Lewis' Salary Is Doubled By Wage-Minded Miners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—John L. Lewis led his own United Mine Workers of America completely out of the A. F. of L., widening the rift in American labor and consolidating the structure of the new C. I. O. at last night's session of the annual convention of the Miners' Union.

Further, he obtained from his miners, generous approval for doubling the salaries of all officers of the union, including an increase for himself from $12,500 a year to $25,000 which had been voted two years ago by a narrow margin so that he declined to accept it.

Capping the busiest session yet of the convention, he obtained uproarious approval for a ban from membership in the union of all Communists, and members of the Ku Klux Klan, the National Civic Federation, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Working Class Union and the One Big Union. Each of the affiliations declared to be incompatible in the future with membership in the Miners' Union was specified by name.

Severing of connections with the A. F. of L. was achieved by approval of a change in the constitution of the U. M. W. striking out wherever it appears the name of the old federation and substituting in its place the name of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The move, according to advice from federation quarters, will lead to the granting of a new A. F. of L. charter for a mine workers organization which will attempt to compete with the U. M. W. for membership in the coal mining regions. Such a development would tend to solidify the rift between A. F. of L. and C. I. O., since each new rival union set up by either in any particular industrial field will form a vested interest in keeping the rift alive.

The ban on Communist membership was an answer to frequent charges from employers that the C. I. O. unions are under strong influence from this type of political thought. It was adopted with cheers drowning out any expression of opposition which may have been made. After approval of the ban had been recorded, one delegate, Arthur Pruett of Nordegg, Alberta, Canada,

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New Deal Cites Foreign Threat In Naval Plea

Implied Danger to U. S. in Anti-Commintern Pact Is Emphasized

Two Rival Views

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Some Congressional neutrality advocates said they saw today an opening wedge toward possible invocation of the Neutrality Act in the statement of Japan's Foreign Minister that a "state of war exists" between China and Japan.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said that it appeared to him that the statement of Koki Hirota "ought to occasion immediate invocation" of the Act.

(Mr. Hirota told the Japanese Diet that "there is no Chinese central Government recognized by Japan. A state of war exists between the two countries.")

"It seems to me," Senator Nye said, "that there now is no post left to hide behind for not invoking the law. I am wondering what excuse the Administration can give for not acting, now that there is something resembling an official pronouncement that war exists."

At the State Department officials said they lacked information as to the full implications of Mr. Hirota's statement and, in the absence of a complete official translation of the Foreign Minister's remarks, declined to comment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Three days of hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the President's naval expansion program have developed one salient and enlightening fact which bears on the insistent question here in Washington as to what exactly is American foreign policy.

The hearings disclose that the Administration has chosen to base its argument for naval expansion on the implication that there is a danger to American security in the Japan - Germany - Italy anti - Commintern group and that therefore naval expansion to a point where Atlantic and Pacific coasts could be defended simultaneously against such a triple threat is not only justifiable, but necessary.

Such a danger has been persistently suggested in departmental corridors for weeks preceding dispatch of the President's national defense program. Now it is advanced publicly as the reason, while at the same time every effort is being made to keep the argument from being diverted to a question of American naval and diplomatic power in the Far East.

Strategic Grounds

The choice of ground for the argument is, it is agreed among observers here, a strategic one and does not necessarily bear any direct relation to the real probabilities and possibilities which were weighed in reaching the decision to ask for a 20 per cent expansion in the United States navy.

It has been obvious, and well known to informed observers here, for months that the State Depart-

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The 'General Store' Has Its Say

Wide World — New York Small Businessmen on Way to Washington to See President

Chicago Reduces Crime and Turns Drive on Causes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Noting that Chicago is fast losing its undesired reputation as a crime center due to improved law enforcement, officials of the Chicago Crime Commission have decided that they can now afford to give less attention to the emergency job of getting officials to punish criminals, and give more to to the basic task of removing the causes of crime.

To this end, Bertram J. Cahn, newly elected president of the Commission, pledged aid to existing agencies which are succeeding in saving boys and girls from careers of delinquency. The Chicago Area Project in particular is going to get the Commission's hearty co-operation.

"A great field of action lies ahead," said Mr. Cahn. "We must and will devote greater attention to the cause of preventing delinquency in the youth of our community, a cause which will, in the end, result in preventing crime."

The Chicago Area Project was selected for support because of its record of achievement, said Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, operating director of the Commission which has been functioning for 19 years. The project, begun as an experiment under direction of the State-supported Institute for Juve-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Safe Drivers In 25 States To Get Bonus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Substantial premiums for safe driving are available to automobile owners in 25 states as the result of "the safe driver reward plan," underwritten by 32 insurance companies, William Leslie, General Manager of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, said today.

Companies participating in the program have agreed to pay 24,000,000 motorists a 15 per cent bonus on their liability premiums if they do not become involved during the year in accidents causing a loss on their policies. Nine out of ten insured automobile drivers should benefit by the new plan, Mr. Leslie said.

While only policies written since Feb. 1 are affected, motorists who bought insurance protection recently may arrange to take advantage of the safe driver plan by surrendering their old policies and taking out new ones after paying what is called short term rates on the former insurance.

States in which the plan is effective are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

Eden Wants France and Italy To Renew Anti-Piracy Patrol

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today invited the French and Italian Ambassadors to confer on strengthening the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol as a result of the sinking of the British steamer Endymion.

The two powers are those which joined Britain in furnishing warships to police the Mediterranean according to terms of the Nyon agreement of last summer.

London morning newspapers declared the smaller powers who came into the Nyon accord might be summoned later to the conference.

Mr. Eden's invitation came as Britain sent destroyers to crush a threatened new outbreak of Mediterranean "piracy" for which the Spanish Government charged Italy was responsible.

Four destroyers armed with depth charges hunted the submarine which torpedoed and sank the British merchantman Sunday off Spain's southeast coast. Four others steamed eastward from Gibraltar.

At the same time the British Government announced today that it would appeal to both Spanish factions to stop indiscriminate air bombardment of cities behind the lines. France announced similar action yesterday.

The Government's "good offices" will be offered to both the Spanish Government and the Insurgents in an effort to bring about an agreement under which danger to Spain's civilian population would be reduced.

Approaches are being made through British diplomatic officials at Salamanca and Barcelona, independent of the similar French appeal. Informed persons said that the British Government was in full sympathy with French efforts to stop air raids on open cities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The State Department announced today that the Spanish Insurgent General, Francisco Franco, has agreed to release the seized American tanker, Nantucket Chief, as a result of representations made to him by the United States Government.

The Department's announcement said this Government had been informed that the vessel already has left Palmo, in the Balearic Islands, where it had been detained by Insurgent naval forces for about two weeks. It said that after the vessel discharges its cargo at a mainland port, it and its crew will be set at liberty.

The tanker, carrying a cargo of petroleum from a Black Sea port to Loyalist-controlled Barcelona, was seized by General Franco's naval forces on the night of January 17.

It was under charter to the Spanish petroleum monopoly and when taken into custody was approximately 48 miles north of the Balearic Islands and 80 miles southeast of the nearest point on the Spanish coast.

The State Department disclosed that after the vessel had been taken to Palma, its captain, J. E. Lewis, was taken ashore and imprisoned on January 26.

An article by Prof. José Castillejo, formerly of Madrid University, proposing a way to peace in Spain by a process of temporary partition: Magazine Section.

Housing Bill Puts U. S. in Line With British Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Under the new Housing Act, which requires only Presidential signature to become law, the United States may now follow Great Britain in the mass encouragement of small home building.

The new measure puts an upper limit of $3,000,000,000 on mortgages which may be federally insured. Prospective builders of homes in the $6,000 class will be required to put up only 10 per cent of the purchase price and the Government will insure mortgages for the remainder.

In the $10,000 home class, the Government will guarantee 90 per cent of the mortgage on the first $6,000, and 80 per cent of the reminder. The borrower would have 20 years to pay at 5 per cent interest, with a slight additional insurance charge. Not only are homes included in the measure, but also big apartment projects costing not more than $200,000. They would be eligible for an insured mortgage on an 80 per cent basis, provided cost per room was not over $1150. Slum clearance construction would also be eligible, with 80 per cent insurance on projects costing up to $5,000,000.

Began Five Years Ago

Almost at the beginning of the New Deal, in 1933, economists recommended stimulation of construction as the best means of battling the slump. The recommendation finally takes effect, five years later, and not in the original business recession, but in a following one.

In two other respects the new legislation was important. In the first place it broke the legislative jam and marked the first piece of important law-making since the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress last summer. No major law was passed by the special session, and the new session has heretofore been tied up. Now a way around the anti-lynching bill filibuster has been found and Congress is functioning again.

Politically, the Senate fight over the bill centered attention on Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, because of his amendment requiring that contractors pay at least the prevailing (union) wage in housing units built under this bill. Although ultimately defeated by two votes (42-to-40) yesterday, Senator Lodge caused Democrats acute embarassment, and won his own spurs.

Backed by A. F. of L.

His amendment was backed by the American Federation of Labor. The failure to put it over was a measure of the decline in power of the split labor movement, for the C. I. O. did not engage in the battle.

Senator Lodge was in the fortunate position of gaining prestige, even though defeated. He brought misery to certain New Deal labor supporters like Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and others, who had first accepted the Lodge amendment and then decided to oppose it.

Minor Business Makes a Major Opening Fracas

Milling, Shouting Mob Is Cause of Disrupting Conference

Each Has Panacea

Session Finally Breaks Up Into Forums—To Visit White House Later

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—President Roosevelt's conference of small business-men opened today in the Department of Commerce Auditorium, and for 35 minutes thereafter while official speeches were made, all was relatively peaceful.

Then pandemonium broke loose. These, for the most part, volunteer letter-writers to the President were filled with the same zeal that forced them to take their pens in hand, each one seemed to have a pet panacea, and each wanted to speak at once.

Of course, there was a substratum of sensible and orderly delegates, disgusted and amused at the performance, but they could not make themselves heard. Instead, hysterically excited individuals swarmed the platform, screamed from the floor, and otherwise made the problem of the patient officials well-nigh impossible.

For 20 minutes, plucky Department of Commerce officials, headed by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, who has seen some unruly political conventions in his time, battled with the mob. Then they surrendered, and instead of having a morning of general discussion, broke the meeting up into the 10 subdivisions which it had been planned to convene in the afternoon. It was hoped that the ancient monarchial precept of "divide and rule" would work.

Battle for the "Mike"

But even the sub-divisions were troublesome enough. The "miscellaneous subjects" group, which met in the principal auditorium, furnished many of the panacea-promoters with their forum, and they battled ferociously for the microphone.

The harassed Department of Commerce guards and special policemen, with all their blue coats of authority, were quite unable to cope with the mob. Their greatest achievement was to clear a ring around the microphone, which was the golden fleece for which all these delegates were fighting.

Probably more than 1000 delegates jammed into the Auditorium and its gallery, and crowded the corridors without. They were all well-dressed—80 per cent men, 20 per cent women. Most of them had brief cases, and a big percentage had a warning gleam of zealotry in their eyes.

Everything went all right during Secretary Roper's opening remarks, during which he said for President Roosevelt:

"I welcome you to Washington. Your meeting, called by the Secretary of Commerce at my request, is intended to more intimately acquaint me with the problems of smaller businesses. I anticipate that the suggestions resulting from your conference will be very helpful to me. I am therefore looking forward to conferring with your committee at the White House tomorrow afternoon."

No Warning of Outburst

Then Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC, and Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, made brief remarks and Mr. Draper turned the meeting over to Fred Roth, President of the Whitney-Roth Shoe Company, Cleveland, Ohio, as temporary chairman.

Mr. Roth, a short, placid man with an unassuming demeanor, diffidently came to the microphone and said: "I feel jittery, somewhat like the country feels at the present time, and I hope when we end the conference the jitters of the nation will disappear."

Mr. Roth had no warning of what was about to descend on his head; indeed, the storm broke without any display of typhoon-signals. He was applauded warmly when he criticized "people in responsible positions who go about the country threatening business with new restrictions"—a possible reference to the Ickes-Jackson speeches. And the crowd also clapped when he said:

"Don't let us be a pressure group. Every time you ask the Government for assistance you put the Government more into business . . . let's be constructive—let's give the President something constructive."

On the conclusion of Mr. Roth's brief remarks, the Pandora-box opened. Delegates rose from all over the floor and began to yell for the right to speak. Many of them rushed to the platform and surrounded the officers. Press photographers eagerly snapped the swirling mob. Rude remarks in loud bass voices were shouted from all corners of the hall. Steady and responsible delegates found themselves helpless.

Gave Himself a Big Hand

A slender, bald man with an imperious platform presence gained the microphone, and said: "I've got something to interest you all—not just cork men and coal dealers (two who had been trying to speak). What I wannta discuss is poichasing power. Are you wit' me? Can I speak?" And he began to clap furiously, as a mas-

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Economics in the News

The President's Conferences—Though Nobody Knows What He Is Driving At, He Is Stimulating Economic Thought—on Nationalization

By H. B. E.

Say what one may about the President's business conferences, they are making people think, and that is constructive in itself. He may not know what he is driving at. The people may be in the same quandary about his object. But he is putting upon everybody the onus of thinking through the economic problem for himself. Hereunder I jot down the thoughts that have flashed through this writer as he has witnessed the never-ending procession in and out of the White House.

Premise: That the political power of business against which Presidents have fought since Grover Cleveland became too great in the twenties and that the curtailment of that political power is a worthy object of reform.

Government can curtail the political power of business in one of two ways. It can control business. Or it can free business. The former was the method of NRA. I reject it for several reasons, chiefly because NRA-ism is totalitarian, in that competition under such a system is so controlled as not to be worthy of the word. The democratic method of curtailing the political power of business is to free business in the sense of forcing competition where little or none of it exists. That is why, as I have often explained, I prefer this alternative, and sympathize with the anti-monopoly school of economic and political thought.

Yet there are some businesses which in the nature of things cannot be freed. They are natural or convenient monopolies which at present are subject to regulation, State or Federal. I am thinking particularly of railroads and the generation of electricity. The former is under Federal regulation, the latter under State regulation.

Both systems, however, have been found wanting, though for different reasons. I find Federal regulation of the railroads wanting from an economic standpoint. Recovery out of recession is dependent upon one thing and one thing only: costs must come down with prices. One of the chief costs of doing business is freight charges. And yet in time of recession these items are not only rigid; they actually go up. In 1932, freight rates were advanced, and now a movement is under way to put them up again.

Back in the Great Depression few factors insured the continuance of the slump more than the relatively high level of freight rates. One day I had a letter from a dealer in clay products in Ohio. He had built up a market as far east as New York State. In the depression his prices fell and fell. Freight charges remained the same, then advanced; thus making the ratio of this particular cost item to price rise higher and higher. The result was that this manufacturer in time had to stop selling his products in New York State. This was an example of market atrophy just as serious as was the disappearance of the farmer market for industrial products caused by their high cost.

The price move required at the present time of recession is a reduction, not an increase, in freight rates. Obviously there is no hope that any such sensible course will be followed. For the railroads themselves have to contend with fixed costs, such as wages and now coal; and in such circumstances would go bankrupt if they put down their charges.

What, however, is not possible under a regulatory system is possible under nationalization, or government ownership. Wages would have to be marked down, if necessary, for transport no less than money is the life of trade. It was recognized as such long before there was any squabbling about what "ism" sensible courses in respect of both transport and money fell under, and, in consequence, Bismarck nationalized the Prussian state railroads, never stopping to think whether the move was Leftish or Rightish. A "Bismarck" in America would have thought of the same scheme back during the depression, for railroad stocks were so low at that time that a "Bismarck" could have picked up the entire railroad system almost for scrap prices.

In the twenties, State regulation of public utilities broke down in a political move rather than in an economic sense. The reason is perfectly clear. States were punier than the enterprises they were supposed to regulate. That is why the Public Utility Holding Act was an inevitable reform—a reform that should prepare the way for the nationalisation of the generation of light and power. Instead, it seems to be going arm-in-arm with the yardstick method of insuring fair prices through government competition. Now the yardstick idea is neither fair nor ethical. Mr. Willkie has given the Administration an opportunity to turn from the yardstick, to government ownership. Some such course would be true reform. And if it were expressed in a definitive policy, it would overcome that uncertainty which is in itself such a bar to recovery.

Oil Critics Amaze Cummings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, recalling today that the Department of Justice will prosecute 24 major oil companies and 46 individuals next fall on further anti-trust charges, defended the Anti-Trust Division of the Department against editorial attacks in connection with the oil trial at Madison, Wis., where a jury recently found 16 Midwest oil companies and 30 individuals guilty of a price-fixing conspiracy.

"It's amazing, literally amazing," said Mr. Cummings at his press conference, "that there should have been so much adverse comment growing out of the fact that the Government has just won a striking victory in an anti-trust case and that competent writers so completely misunderstood what went on in these cases."

Most editorial critics it is understood have atacked the Department of Justice on the ground that the Government is now prosecuting oil companies for practices promoted or condoned under NRA. A prominent columnist also charged the Government had declined to introduce letters from Secretary Ickes into the record, which were supposed to exonerate the oil companies. Mr. Cummings said the Government had actually introduced the letters itself. After reviewing the course of the trial, Mr. Cummings asserted that every argument now heard against the Government in the press had been previously raised in the trial, and there disposed of—unfavorably to the oil defendants. The oil defendants had a legal staff of 80 lawyers, Mr. Cummings declared: "No one can say that they were not well defended."

The newspapers raise a hue and cry that these men ought not to be prosecuted," he continued. "They are unwilling to accept the verdict of the jury and the legal proceedings."

If such a chorus of disapproval had arisen toward a conviction in any other type of case like murder, he added, the Department would laugh at it; but when it developed into an anti-trust case the fact seemed "amazing."

"I reiterate with all the earnestness at my command that the trial was a fair one," he added, pointing out that a second and no less important conspiracy case against the same and additional defendants will come up this fall.

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Hoover Devoted $500,000 in Salaries From Public Office to Philanthropies

IOLA, Kan., Feb. 2 (AP)—Herbert Hoover never took for his personal use any of the nearly $500,000 he received in salaries as President, Secretary of Commerce, Food Administrator or Belgian Relief Director, Charles P. Scott, a close associate, said today.

Mr. Scott, publisher of the Iola Daily Register and closely associated with Mr. Hoover in his presidential campaign activities, said he learned of Mr. Hoover's philanthropies on a recent visit in the Californian's home.

In a Register editorial, Mr. Scott said he asked Mr. Hoover what his Belgian relief work in the World War had cost him personally. He quoted the former President's reply:

"I made up my mind when I entered public life that I would not make it possible for anyone ever to say that I had sought public office for the money there was in it.

"I therefore kept the money that came to me as salary in a separate account from my personal funds and distributed it where I thought it would do the most good. Part of it went to supplement salaries of men who were working under me and whom the Government paid less than I thought they were worth, and I distributed part of it to various charities in which I was interested."

Mr. Hoover received $300,000 for his four years as President and about $75,000 for his more than seven years as Secretary of Commerce. He devoted about four years to the food administration and European relief work.

Mr. Hoover, who soon will revisit scenes of his Belgian relief work, declined at his Palo Alto home to comment on Mr. Scott's editorial.

Stronger Forts Erected in Europe

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The wide extent of apprehension in Europe, which has brought a race to rearm, is indicated in the rush of fortification-building.

News dispatches, more often than not, are concerned with aggressive weapons. But the group of nations on the periphery of Germany is engaged in a "defensive" arms race. Little publicity, however, has been given to the erection of rings of steel on a dozen frontiers—emulating in some degree the famous Maginot Line begun by France in 1929.

Since Germany reoccupied the Rhineland in 1935, France decided on an important extension to this vast system of forts on the Franco-German border. After Belgium withdrew from her Locarno obligations, France decided to extend the chain of fortifications still further, and if present intentions are carried out there will soon be a fortified line running from the Jura to the English Channel. It is estimated that from first to last the Maginot Line will have cost France some £250,000,000 spread over a period of 10 years.

Rearmament:
Third of six articles.

Details of the fortification system which is going up elsewhere in Europe are not contained in the ordinary statistical sources. Aiding the contemporary investigator, the German Association for League Questions has published in its official journal, Völkerbund, a comprehensive review of the armaments of Europe, exclusive of Germany. The accuracy of the statements appears indicated by those instances where confirmation is possible from independent sources.

Belgian Forts Modernized

Belgium has built at proportionate expense what is to all intents and purposes an extension northward of the French Maginot Line. Behind this, the old fortifications at Liège and Namur have been modernized. A "wasps' nest" of blockhouses has been erected in the Ardennes. The Antwerp zone is receiving additional defense works. A line of blockhouses has even been erected as far west as Ghent. Most of this work, it may be added, was carried out in the years 1935-36, and all of it is designed to protect the roads leading to, or rather from, Germany.

The Netherlands joined in the race to fortify in the fall of 1935—with the object, as Premier Hendrik Colijn declared a few months later, of convincing any belligerent that he has nothing to gain from a violation of Netherland neutrality. A special defense fund of 54,400,000 florins (about $30,000,000), to be expended over a four-year period on special coastal defense and "bridge defense" work, was approved.

The new fortified line is well to the east—i. e., on the German side—of the older system based on Amsterdam and consists mainly of protective blockhouses and strong points around the chief crossing-places of the Meuse, Yssel and Waal.

Heavy Budget in Poland

Denmark, Germany's only neighbor to the northward, has hitherto deliberately refrained from re-fortifying. Poland, on the other hand, has been very busy. Since 1932, more than 35 per cent of the Polish budget has been devoted to national defense purposes in addition to which Poland, a year ago, obtained a credit of 2,600,000,000 French francs (about $90,000,000), partly for the erection of armament factories in Poland and partly to enable the Polish Government to finish and extend the railway between Silesia and Gdynia.

Practically no details are available of Polish fortifications. But it is known that important works have been put in hand along the western frontier—that is to say, opposite Germany. The Hel peninsula at the northern end of the Polish Corridor has been declared a fortified area. It is also significant that the new Polish armament factories are being located, not in the developed industrial area of Upper Silesia near the Polish-German frontier, but in the hitherto undeveloped center of the country.

Czechoslovakia is busy on three lines of fortifications pivoting backward from a point not far from where the Czech-German frontier meets that of Poland. The tempo of the work has been considerably increased in the past two years.

Strengthening its borders, is a large task because of the long, narrow shape of the country, but authoritative French writers have recently made studies of the military situation in Czechoslovakia, and indicate that the defensive power of the nation has been enormously increased.

The Czech Finance Minister, Josef Kalfus, introducing the Budget for 1938 early in November, announced that since 1934 Czechoslovakia had spent 12,500,000,000 crowns (about $440,000,000) on national defense, mainly on frontier fortification and the improvement of army equipment. He stated that some 4,500,000,000 crowns would be required for national defense in 1938. This is nearly three times as much as in 1933 and represents nearly one half of the current budget.

Switzerland in 1936, besides authorising the expenditure of a considerable sum on fortifications, saw passage by the Swiss Federal Council of a law completely reorganizing the army. The feature of the Neue Truppenordnung, as it is called, is a special Frontier Defense Force.

On Other Frontiers

It is significant that some important new Swiss fortifications are on the St. Gotthard pass—that is to say, that Switzerland is concerned about the Italian as well as the German frontier. Extensive defense preparation also is going on around Basle as well as near the junction of Switzerland, Italy and the French province of High Savoy.

Concerning Austria, there is little information. But the fact that there is close collaboration between the General Staffs of Vienna and Berlin would seem to indicate a different attitude toward Germany from that of other near neighbors of the Third Reich.

So far as Germany herself is concerned, little is known. There is reason to believe, however, that a strong line of fortifications has been built in the Rhineland since Chancellor Hitler threw over the demilitarization clauses of the Versailles Treaty in 1935. It is also understood that in spite of the Polish-German Treaty of Friendship signed in 1934, Germany has recently built another fortified line over against Poland.

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Paint Scraped Off Ground-Hog Myth

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The American Museum of Natural History, which doubts the myth about the ground hog as a weather forecaster, has yielded a bit to the old tradition.

But it seems as though those who do believe the legend have their causes and effects scrambled.

In the first place, the museum has a ground hog exhibit all this week, three full-grown woodchucks and several young ones, casting shadows all around.

Secondly, George C. Goodwin, Assistant Curator of Mammals, admits the ground hog story has partial foundation in the law of probability.

"It stands to reason," he said on the eve of the great emergence from hibernation, "that if the day is clear at this season, it is also likely to be cold and frosty; and if it is cold and frosty the snow is likely to endure. On the other hand, if the ground hog was not able to see his shadow, the intervening clouds seem to suggest the fact that rain is shortly due, and that the snows will be washed away, the ground will be bared and that an early spring is on the way."

From there on you can write your own weather ticket, for Mr. Goodwin added, "It is absolutely immaterial whether he has seen his shadow or not."

Modern Young Misses Enjoy Old-Time Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Despite the radio and the motion picture, modern young misses from 7 to 10 years old enjoy exactly the same kind of pleasures which were popular with their mothers and grandmothers, says Miss Mirma Wallace, member of the Girl Scout national staff.

Discussing the program of the organization for younger girls Miss Wallace said that youth today likes to dress up and give parties, to write notes, make favors for their parties, and gifts for their parents. They like to make up impromptu plays without rehearsals or lines to be learned. So the Brownie program allows for all these interests and in addition nature study and a variety of other interests.

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Sybil and Henry Go to Church

Later, Sybil Wrote in Her Journal Which She Did Repent

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston,
Monday, October 3rd

Yesterday for the second time have I been so overspent that I have clear forgot the Lord's Day and have writ in my journal thereon, for which offense have I most earnestly repented.

Perchance 'tis as well that I writ not about that Virginia land till now when I be somewhat cooler, though no less in lament.

It all come about on Saturday. Late the night before, or early of the same day I can no longer recall, Henry heard rumour that the troops were anchored off Nantasket. That same Saturday morning came Mr. Clarke from whom Henry hath greater profit than from any excepting Mr. Hancock.

Richard Clarke had made great gain as agent here for the East India Company. Our covenant to drink no tea has madded him, and left his storehouses full, but heretofore he has honourably held by Henry's services in all pure matters of sale and other documentary traffickings, for he knew full well that Henry would deal honestly to a hair's breadth with him, and permit no political tampering.

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the fourteenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Henry in Travail

But come Saturday, with what pressure put on him I know not, he made plain that in future his silver would go elsewhere. He is a King's man to the very marrow of his bones and there be hungry lawyers aplenty in this town, who would join Mr. Clarke in three cheers for old Beelzebub if he but gave the word.

Once again must I laugh that Thomas Hutchinson did call my husband cautious. Full well I know that though a storm does rise in him but slowly, beware when the lightning flashes! Never I trow had he truly foreseen that the Red Coats would come despite all law and justice, and shaken as he was by that horrid situation, he saw all but too clear his personal plight.

I did come upon him and my brother William, the letter to Virginia in their hands, and after a distressful scene the like of which I never thought to live through, during which I did dissolve in tears and Henry did thunder; at long last with William slipped away, Henry did take me in his arms and whisper "Poppet, it does shake me to the heart, so to wound you. If I can but penetrate the weakness of your female understanding you will see the wisdom of what I have done.

"'Tis plain," he explained, "that with venal King's men on the bench, 'tis plain, that in honour 'twill be increasingly difficult for me to accept such cases as might come to me from those of our political persuasion, for I would know that their suits would be ill-heard in court if pled by me. And 'twas clear as air that Charles Clarke would not be the only King's man to withdraw his patronage, e'en granted I were longer willing to plead their causes."

Henry Is Self-Deprecatory

Here did he kiss me and treat me with such gentleness that I did weep afresh, as he did murmur, "'Tis like as you have taken to yourself as husband, but a poor provider."

Then did I sob out, and in truth have since rued my rash emotion, "With you, my darling husband, e'en the Virginia wilderness will blossom as the rose."

At which, he did reassure me that all he had spoke was on the sobre side; if things went from bad to worse as did seem most like on that sad day; but that if we came upon sunnier skies, as his judgment did indicate must follow second thought in England; why then he would sell again this land, and mayhap, at a most handsome profit, which gain, if it come to him, he would use, on his parole, to purchase Mistress Cabot's house for me, as I did so yearn to have him do.

And he did further sooth me with comforting words that the new Governor Botetourt of Virginia is most kindly disposed towards that colony, and William is privily and well informed that the Virginia gentlemen will have no such struggle with him as we have had with Governor Bernard.

Adelaide Stedman

Farming Wages and Hours Dominate Alabama Primary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, Ala.—A victory of considerable proportions in this segment of the South for the New Deal, in so far as its philosophy is represented by the wages and hours bill, is accorded by observers here, as the complex factors of the January primary in this State are debated and studied.

In its simplest terms, the election was a referendum on the wages and hours bill; and that object of all the opposition which the conservatives could muster, carried the day. The election to the Senate of Representative Lister Hill over the stout campaigning of what are called southern conservatives in terms of national politics, can scarcely be otherwise interpreted, it is generally conceded—despite other local issues involved in the campaign.

The available choice, to be sure, was not to the liking of the state; it lay between a 100 per cent New Dealer in Representative Hill, and a man who bolted the Democratic party, in former Senator J. Thomas Heflin, who has not been forgiven for that. Such a choice did not offer the shades of policy which this state might have preferred.

Low Wage Rates

The economic situation underlying the struggle of conservative and liberal in the current crisis of policy is illuminated by the Rev. Renwick C. Kennedy, minister, writer and political observer, who has inquired into the conditions of an Alabama county where cotton is the chief crop. Negroes outnumber the whites by four to one, the largest town has less than 1000 people, and the only industries are a few sawmills.

A picture of wage rates so low was uncovered, he said, that an observer at least could understand why conservatives argued that the wages and hours bill, proposing a minimum wage approaching 40 cents an hour, was fantastic. And why the opponents of Representative Hill argued bluntly to the electorate in this fashion:

Peasant Conditions

"What Negro will work for 50 cents a day, when he can get 40 cents an hour? It will take every Negro out of the county; dry up towns, close schools; bankrupt businesses. We've got to keep the Negroes content. It won't do for one worker to make 40 cents an hour and another 50 cents a day!"

Wage-hands on farms are paid from $12 to $15 a month, with a small allowance for rations and a house, Mr. Kennedy said. "The working hours are from 10 to 14, depending upon rain and other conditions affecting the crop. The worker as a rule supports a family on his income.

Seasonal day labor, such as hoeing and plowing cotton, picking cotton and harvesting other crops, bring from 40 cents to 60 cents a day, the worker feeding himself. Some of the pickers make more.

Day labor in the villages is employed for from 50 cents to 75 cents a day. Where the laborer uses his mule and plow or wagon more is paid.

House servants average about $2 a week. In some cases, cooks and maids receive as little as $1 a week; and in others, as much as $3. Most of them enjoy certain perquisites—housing, meals and mistress' old clothes.

"These wages do not necessarily indicate that the employers are hard-fisted and brutal," Mr. Kennedy declared. "There are hard men, it is true, who would pay 10 cents a day with clear consciences if they could get labor at that price. There are more who would like to pay higher wages but feel that they cannot. A number of farmers in the county who paid 40 cents a day for chopping cotton and 50 cents a hundred pounds for picking it were not able to pay their notes at the bank from the proceeds of the crop.

"The truth is that the cotton south is a country of peasant workers. The 50 cents a day wage has become standard. Forty cents an hour is too fantastic to have any meaning for them, and they resent the thought that anyone else should make that much money."

Liquor Option Bill Passed in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Georgia Legislature sent to Gov. E. D. Rivers yesterday a county-option liquor bill repealing a State dry law enacted in 1915.

Governor Rivers announced he would sign it today.

The bill, already approved in the Senate, was passed by the House 105 to 85, or two more than the necessary constitutional majority.

Twice in the past three years Georgia voters defeated referendum proposals for legalization of liquor, keeping the State in the dry column with Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The county option plan was adopted by the Legislature as a revenue producing measure. Under the Georgia Constitution, money derived from such taxes would be devoted to education.

Manufacture, sale and possession of liquor is prohibited in counties voting dry, except that a resident of a dry county may take home one quart of liquor for his personal use.

In wet counties, retail dealers are prohibited from selling more than two quarts a day to any one person. Purchasers must sign a register each time they buy liquor.

The bill provides for sale of liquor by privately-owned stores in unbroken packages of minimum half-pint size. Distilleries also would be privately-operated.

The State Revenue Commissioner will administer the act.

Food Sent by Plane To Rathlin Islanders

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Emergency food supplies for Rathlin Islanders were dispatched by airplane and trawler. Food supplies on the Channel island, between Northern Ireland and Scotland, ran short when continual storms for three weeks cut it off from the mainland. One plane today succeeded in dropping food onto the island.

The Government of Northern Ireland sent supplies by plane, while a relief trawler undertook to reach Rathlin across stormy seas. Islanders radioed that their supplies were virtually exhausted.

Landis Pays Visit to SEC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School and former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, visited the Commission yesterday. He said he was interested only in arranging a golf game for April.

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Power Sought for Federal Enforcing of Labor Rulings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Senator Arthur A. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan demanded today that some way be found to force parties in a labor dispute, both employees and employers, to abide by decisions of Government labor agencies.

The Michigan Senator commented after Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, agent for the National Labor Relations Board, told the Senate Commerce Committee that the National Maritime Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, had picketed a Boston steamship line when the International Seamen's Union, rival A. F. of L. unit, won a Labor Board election.

Senator Vandenberg asked the woman labor official what she had done to enforce the election decision.

"I called up the National Maritime Union and bawled the daylights out of them," she replied. "They soon withdrew their picket line."

Senator Vandenberg then observed that "there was no authority" for the Labor Board to enforce its decisions after elections to determine which union should represent workers.

Mrs. Herrick agreed, but added that machinery set up by the Labor Relations Act was eliminating difficulties.

"It seems to me if we are going to stabilize this process, we must make sure the result of an election is going to be accepted as certified by the Labor Board, employees as well as employers," Senator Vandenberg said.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman, pressed Mrs. Herrick for more details of a protest the Boston election, which involved the Eastern Steamship Line, was "unfair." The witness said she had filed a report on this, but the N. L. R. B. had not made it public.

Edwin Smith, Board member who was in the crowded hearing room, said these reports were generally confidential but he would not personally object to the Senate Committee obtaining it.

Mrs. Herrick then told the Committee she had denied a protest of the C. I. O. union in the Boston case and found the A. F. of L. union won the election fairly.

Bishop Deplores Nationalism

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Bishop Adna W. Leonard of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh area, yesterday pleaded for human freedom against the encroachment of nationalism.

Presiding at a meeting of the Board of Education of his denomination, he said, "The freedom of the individual is in peril today because democracy is threatened by types of nationalism that deny the existence of God and the rights of the individual."

"Our American heritage will not be destroyed so long as we have free churches, free schools, free speech, free press and the personal rights of the individual adequately protected by the laws of the land.

"It is sometimes said that liberty of the Protestant pulpit is threatened by representatives of the capitalistic group, but I believe these instances are comparatively few. The freedom of the pulpit is the glory of protestantism, and it has been and shall continue to be an outstanding characteristic of Methodism."

At another point, Bishop Leonard said, "We believe in labor's right to organize and to better its conditions, but in achieving these things labor has no right to seize other men's properties, prevent other men from working, or commit sabotage in any form.

"In giving support to organizations calling themselves youth or peace movements, agitators and cunning propagators deceive the very people to whom they proclaim their materialistic and revolutionary theories. In their opposition to war and fascism they seek to establish a communistic form of government which appears to be their ultimate goal."

The Rev. Dr. Harry W. McPherson, Secretary of the Board, said, "Our generation has all but gone educationally mad. This madness would be commendable if the major emphasis had been kept Christian. The present world breakdown can be laid, more than to any other cause, to the tragic failure of the whole process of education in America to keep proper emphasis on the spiritual nature of life itself."

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United Action to Stop Civil Bombing in Spain Is Proposed by France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 2—Joint Franco-British action to end the bombardment of open cities and civilian populations in Spain has been proposed by the French Government.

Later on the United States too may be asked to join in putting heavy diplomatic pressure on the authorities in both Barcelona and Salamanca, it is semi-officially indicated today.

Premier Camille Chautemps announced yesterday: "The French Government considers it its imperative duty to leave nothing undone to bring about an accord putting an end to such atrocities. Foreign Minister Delbos, and I have opened diplomatic conversations to obtain the support of other powers for our initiative."

The Barcelona Government, M. Chautemps said, has declared that its own air bombardments of open cities have "only been acts of reprisals and that it is ready to abandon them as soon as Salamanca shows similar readiness."

Denouncing the inhumanity of the recent bombing of the civilian populations in Spain M. Chautemps concluded his statement to the press by saying, "In launching this urgent appeal to the humane sentiments of the governments and peoples we are certain to obtain their sympathy and support."

The proposed accord is to be discussed in London today by the French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, and Mr. Eden in connection with the meeting called yesterday to discuss the Nyon piracy accord. Exactly what form the French Government's initiative will take depends largely on the outcome of this consultation. The possibility that this Anglo-French effort to humanize the Spanish civil war will ultimately turn into an attempt at mediation is not excluded.

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Jersey City Blocks C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 2—Jersey City police stopped five Committee for Industrial Orangization organizers yesterday from distributing literature at the plant of the American Home Products Corporation, cosmetic manufacturers, here and confiscated the literature of all save one man. There was no disturbance and no arrests were made.

Safety Code Planned In Building Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—With compensation insurance premiums rising to a point where they contribute noticeably to the rising costs of building, increasing efforts to reduce the number of accidents in the construction industry are being made, according to Samuel R. Bishop of the American Institute of Architects, chairman of a committee which is developing a new safety code for the industry.

"Compensation insurance premiums have been steadily going up until now, in some branches of the industry, they equal all other times of overhead," a report issued by the Institute declares. "A careful analysis of the available statistical records of one State shows that during the 10 years prior to 1935 there were 198,000 accidents in the industry.

"This number of accidents, in days of work lost amounted to almost 12,000,000. If an arbitrary figure of $5 per person were alloted to each day lost, it would show the sum of $60,000,000 added to the cost of building construction.

Mr. Bishop reported that "real progress" was being made by the committee representing 19 organizations affiliated with the building industry which is preparing the new code.

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New York Sees an Emerald Made Like Native Stones

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—An artificial emerald, made from a secret, hot solution in imitation of the way these jewels are believed to form deep in the earth, was placed on exhibition Jan. 30 by the American Museum of Natural History.

The stone is about 25 carats—the size of a large quinine capsule. It is the first artificial emerald to be shown in this country, and was made by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, Germany's greatest chemical firm.

Its story, as told by Dr. Frederick H. Pough, assistant curator of mineralogy, who brought it here, indicates the end of a hunt for the secret of emeralds which started in 1848.

The German company, he said, has been working on the puzzle for years. Just a year ago, it partly solved it by producing little emeralds in clusters, like a bunch of grapes. But natural emeralds grow like towers, pure hexagons in shape, with sizes running into hundreds of carats.

This new stone, Dr. Pough said, is the result of a discovery in the past six months. It is not a cluster, but a single stone, and tower-shaped. Its sides are not a perfect hexagon, but show the beginnings of the six sides that are typical of real emeralds.

Dr. Pough was informed that the Germans can produce this rough-shaped emerald in any size. It is not the last step, but comes so close that experts might be deceived with stones cut from the new green crystal.

The German "I. G." method, Dr. Pough said, is probably hydrothermal. This means the stone was made from a hot solution, a mixture of water and dissolved mineral matter.

Geologists say natural emeralds formed by this hydrothermal method, when hot solutions ran into crevices of ancient rocks. Under unknown pressures the clear, green hexagon crystallized from the liquid.

While the details are not known, Dr. Pough said, the Germans' success in recent months indicates they probably have found out something about use of high pressures, and the crystallization of silicates from such solutions.

Attempts to make artificial emeralds began in France. Powdered emeralds were crystallized, but this produced nothing except stones too small to be of commercial value. In 1888, Hautefeuille, a French chemist, made very small crystalline emeralds by heating silica, aluminum, chromium and berillium in a platinum crucible at about 1500 centigrade for 80 days. Chromium gave these crystals their green color.

These Farm Students Dress the Part

Wide World — Group Leaves Main Building of University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture

Flighty Food Figures Flop

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Grocery basket costs have dropped since fall from the highest level in six years to the lowest point in more than 18 months, a survey of food prices in wholesale and retail markets disclosed today

Meat prices led the decline, but most vegetables, fruits and dinner table staples such as sugar, potatoes, eggs, butter and lard also were lower.

Wholesale prices in Chicago, the Nation's principal farm produce marketing center, were considered representative of market quotations in most sections of the country.

Since September wholesale meat prices have taken one of their sharpest drops on record, with declines ranging from 9 to 50 per cent for all cuts offered by packing houses.

Other important food items have undergone similar price losses. Wholesale butter, for example, was 16 per cent below the December peak—eggs 52 per cent from November highs—potatoes 50 per cent since summer—lard 43 per cent from the 1937 high—flour 12 to 20 per cent from May levels and major grains 33 to 56 per cent.

Increased productions and larger supplies of some food items were responsible for price declines to some extent, market observers said, but another important factor has been reduced consumer buying power reflecting general business conditions.

In addition, they said, consumers have at various times resisted high prices of certain foods by turning to substitutes. Livestock interests said this was true in the case of meats and have started a campaign to restore meat to the menu. Wholesale prices of some cuts have dropped from seven and eight-year peaks reached in mid-September to the lowest levels in three or four years. Even so, the meat industry reports consumer buying has shown less than expected revival.

Prosecution Planned Under Home Work Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—Numerous violations of the Industrial Home-Work Law have been uncovered, and prosecutions are to be initiated shortly, according to Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry for Pennsylvania.

He declared that evidence of violations was found in a three-fold investigation of employers, contractors and home workers throughout the State. A penalty of six months' imprisonment and $1000 fine may be imposed for violation of the Act.

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Tammany Obstructions Fail As Council Orders Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The new City Council entered the fifth week of its existence today still as deeply in limbo as Tammany obstruction methods carried over from aldermanic days could plunge it.

The Democratic bloc, prompted from the sidelines by organization legal strategists as it has been since the body first convened on Jan. 3, turned the eighth councilmanic session yesterday into a three-hour debate over a resolution by the Fusion Coalition to determine membership qualifications of Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat.

This question of fitness was raised last week, when Mr. Quinn's fellow Councilman from Queens, James A. Burke, an Independent and Coalition designee for Vice-Chairman of the body, charged Mr. Quinn with being a resident of Suffolk County when he ran in Queens last fall. The charge was supported with documentary evidence of such official nature that District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan of Queens now is investigating the possibility that Mr. Quinn's registration and voting constituted a felony.

Council Divided, 13 to 13

With the Council divided 13 to 13 between the Tammany and anti-Tammany forces, the status of any member becomes of premier importance. Mr. Quinn already has fixed himself in the proceedings with the organization bloc. Borough politics, however, has split the party forces in Queens, with the result that Mr. Burke and his fellow Queens insurgent, William N. Conrad, have joined forces with the anti-Tammany Coalition.

The resolution, introduced by Councilman Andrew Armstrong, of the Coalition, for councilmanic determination of Mr. Quinn's right to sit in the body by a five member committee of three Coalitionists and two Democrats immediately became a storm center, featuring all the oratorical calisthenics of current politics, before the democratic bloc conceded that future councilmanic procedure depended on Mr. Quinn's fitness and that the Council was the proper inquiry instrument.

Bitter Personal Attacks

Applying themselves to the challenge in the bitterest personal terms, the Democrats introduced geneaologies, patriotism, accents in speaking English, quotations from Shakespeare and contemptuous references to "Mayor La Guardia's $1,000,000 council" as a time-wasting burlesque that made scrapping of proportional representation voting and return to the old aldermanic system imperative.

Step by step they fought the attack on Mr. Quinn, declaring that the resolution was not presented in the proper order of business: that all members of the council should be investigated, and especially Councilman Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican of Manhattan, and Michael J. Quill, American Labor Party member of the Bronx; that Mr. Quinn's election should be studied only by the Queens District Attorney; that the investigating committee should be appointed by the temporary rules committee on which the Democrats outnumber the Coalition six to two, and that the investigating committee at least should be equally divided between Democrats and Coalitionists.

Both Sides Adamant

Note-passing and consultation went on apace between the embattled Democrats and their organization "brains" by the wall, but the innumerable roll-calls produced by their maneuvers found the 13 members of the Coalition as adamant as the Tammany 13, and Council President Newbold Morris steadily casting the deciding vote on the tie with the Coalition. When, nearing the fourth hour, the roll-call on adoption was finally reached, the vote was 16 affirmative, 8 negative, 1 present and 1 not voting.

Accordingly, headed by Councilman Baldwin, the Quinn inquiry now is under way for report to the next meeting of the Council on Feb. 15.

Mr. Baldwin's colleagues in ascertaining the facts are Councilman Salvatore Ninfo, American Labor Party, Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, nonpartisan; John P. Nugent and Frederick Shick, Democrats of Manhattan and Richmond, respectively.

The single other outcome of the day's procedure was adoption by unanimous vote of a resolution to appoint a committee of three Coalition and three Democratic members to agree upon a statement of facts about debatable points that have blocked organization of the body for submission to the Appellate Division. This motion, offered by the Democrats, was the first break in their contention that they organized the body in its first week when the absence of a Fusion Councilman made the vote 13 to 12 in their favor.

The personalities in which the Democrats steeped the eighth session bore heavily upon the "Red" issue as they continued their campaign to discredit the proportional representation system of voting, the Council and nonpartisan policies of City management in general by calling attention to the alien birth of members of the Coalition.

"And where were you born?" Councilman Quinn asked Councilman Charles Belous, American Labor Party member.

"In a town in Bessarabia, which was formerly Russian soil, but now belong in Rumania."

Rising in protest, Majority Leader B. Charney Vladeck denounced such questioning.

"Red"-Baiting Assailed

"Where were Councilman Quinn's people when Washington took the oath of office and Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence?" he asked.

"They were not in prison," retorted Mr. Quinn, in a reference to Mr. Vladeck's imprisonment as a revolutionary in Czarist Russia. "They were in Ireland, fighting for freedom."

"Anyone fighting for freedom in Ireland who was not in prison at one time or another is not a good Irishman," Mr. Vladeck replied. "Stop this Red-baiting and foreign-baiting. It matters very little where a person was born—it does matter what he does.

"I was in prison in Russia, not once, but many times. But I was never in prison for speculating in real estate or for shady transactions or for stealing. I was there for fighting for the kind of liberty which the people of the United States are enjoying under the Constitution."

Quill Answers Charges

Councilman Quill, who is International Vice President of the Transport Workers' Union, turned upon the Democratic attempt to include him in the Quinn investigation with all the flavor of his Irish tongue and heritage.

"They put no charges in writing nor show any proof," he said, "but I can tell you they are barking up the wrong tree. The only trouble with me is I am an Irishman on the wrong side of the house. Well, Tammany Hall sold the Irish up the river too long; they have changed their vote.

"At one time I lived in a hut of bullrushes, and if any one wants any information on my background, let him go back to the time of Finn McCool. He was the giant King of Ireland, you know, who, when the north wind was blowing, used to turn the front of his house around to the back with one hand so the wind wouldn't blow through the front door. From his day to mine, there has been nothing wrong in the record of Quill."

Wisconsin Short Course Makes Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A group of plain frame buildings on the University of Wisconsin campus—former sheep barns and military barracks of World War days, has been remodeled and neatly painted, to afford, until better quarters can be made available, a new kind of educational opportunity for the youth of rural Wisconsin.

More than 50 years ago the first "short course" in agriculture was founded at the University, and from that day to this it has been known universally and officially as just that—"the short course." But within recent years it has gained a new and unofficial name, which is beginning gradually to supplant the old—"the Farm Folk school."

It dates from 1932, when the "short course" was reorganized under direction of Dean C. L. Christensen of the College of Agriculture, and Dr. Glenn Frank, then President of the University, who recognized that the young people of rural America "want to be equipped to meet social as well as material needs in life."

In the words of Dr. Frank, it adapted to the needs of Wisconsin's farm youth "the idea of the folk schools which gave to Denmark a disciplined and informed rural leadership that literally remade Denmark's national future."

The old "short course" taught, over a two-year period in abbreviated winter terms, the mechanics of farming. The new school has added cultural subjects helpful to the student in becoming a leader in his community upon return to the farm. Popularity of the new school is attested by an increase in enrollment this year to 340 farm boys in contrast with an attendance of 104 in 1932. These farm boys come from 69 of the State's 71 counties and from eight other states, and 95 per cent of them plan to go "back on the farm" after their schooling.

Here in Madison they live and work together in the "folk school" dormitories and eat together in their own dining room, operated on the cafeteria principle, but with "second helpings" available without added expense. Each year of their two-year course, beginning in mid-November and ending 15 weeks later in March, costs the students $97, including room, board, fees and incidental services.

A similar course for farm girls is planned when the State Legislature provides funds to make it possible.

Less than half the time spent by the young students, who average 21.5 years in age, is given to the mechanical phases of agriculture and the rest is devoted to social sciences, the humanities and the arts.

One of the outstanding features of the "new" school is the evening forum, which is held regularly three or four evenings each week, when, after supper, the students meet together in their assembly room to hear experienced leaders on the campus and off discuss problems in industry, agriculture, education, government, world relations, banking and transportation. The instruction staff is drawn from the faculty of the University as a whole.

Trinidad Governor Criticized

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 2 (CP)—Criticism of Gov. Sir Murchison Fletcher for the manner in which he handled the Trinidad riots last June, and condemnation of public speeches of the Governor and Colonial Secretary, were expressed in report released yesterday by a Royal Commission.

The report, a 92-page document, concluded with recommendations for reorganization of the health system of the island, provision of workers' homes on the agricultural estates and in the oilfields, the establishment of a land settlement scheme, and the setting up of a Department of Labor.

Governor Fletcher was criticized by the Commission investigating the riots, among other things, for his "hesitant policy in dealing with the hooligan element.

The Commission found "true origin of the disturbance" lay in the general sense of dissatisfaction for which there was no adequate means of articulation through the reorganized machinery of collective bargaining.

Recommending remedies for this condition, the Commission pointed out recently formed unions lacked the tradition of English unions, and were unable to undertake, without aid, collective bargaining, "as evidenced by the fact that demands made after the strike indicate lack of balanced judgment and a sense of responsibility."

The Commission, while of the opinion unions should be encouraged, recommended establishment of the Department of Labor which would be responsible for the conducting of conciliation negotiations.

Defenses Made Public; Inquiry Asked in Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 (CP)—An investigation of the publication of details of Pacific Coast fortification plans, has been called for by R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader.

Mr. Bennett alluded to press agency reports on the location of guns, magazines and anti-aircraft equipment in the vicinity of Vancouver.

"Here is a publication to the world," Mr. Bennett said, "of the defences that are being made by Canada on the Pacific Coast, and I am certain, from what I know, that this would be cabled at least to Japan."

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That's up to you. Some of our best representatives average $60 or more per week the year around. It's easy to average at least $20 per week.

2 *How Long Before I Start Drawing My First Pay?*
Right away with your first sale. Liberal bonus system in addition to regular earnings. And it's a year 'round business.

3 *Do I Have a Territory of My Own?*
Yes—you are given an exclusive and protected territory as near as possible to where you live.

4 *Is It Permanent?*
Yes—hundreds of Realsilk men and women have been with the company ten years or more.

5 *Is There Opportunity for Promotion?*
That again is up to you—most of Realsilk's present major sales executives started as Realsilk Representatives.

6 *Has Realsilk a Good Reputation?*
Ask your friends. Then remember that national magazine and radio advertising for sixteen years has made Realsilk a national institution.

7 *What Do I Sell?*
A complete line of hosiery, lingerie, pajamas, negligees, etc., for women; a complete line of men's haberdashery—socks, pajamas, underwear, shirts, ties, etc. All of these products have exclusive quality features.

8 *Do I Start Right Out Selling?*
After you have a course of expert training. This gives you the Realsilk background, instruction in salesmanship, and makes your start as easy and profitable as possible.

9 *How Much Do I Have to Invest?*
Not a cent. Realsilk, unlike most other companies, invests in you. If you do not look like an ambitious, trustworthy type, and if you cannot furnish satisfactory character references, Realsilk does not care even to start you off. If you meet our qualifications, however, Realsilk makes the investment of complete equipment, training time, etc., in you.

10 *Do I Need a Car?*
No—your equipment is more than light enough to carry by hand. Most of our most successful representatives work without cars.

11 *Why Is Realsilk So Profitable and Permanent?*
Because practically everyone wears stockings or socks, and the other products Realsilk makes. This means frequent repeat business. You develop regular customers and call back on them regularly.

12 *How Do I Find Out More About the Realsilk Proposition?*
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Wagner Act Revision Widens A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Breach

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Miami, Fla.: Another major split between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization developed today over a proposal to amend the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council indorsed a change that would insure the members of craft unions within an industry the right to elect their own representatives for collective bargaining. The A. F. of L. will press for enactment of the amendment at this session of Congress.

The United Mine Workers, of which John L. Lewis is President, voted unanimously at their Washington convention to oppose any change in the act.

The law now provides that collective bargaining representatives shall be elected by "the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes"; that those elected shall be "the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit"; and that the National Labor Relations Board "shall decide in each case whether . . . the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, or subdivision thereof."

The A. F. of L. would change these sections to provide that "the majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine who shall be the representative of the craft or class" and that in any Labor Relations Board investigation "any labor organization may intervene in the proceedings as the representative of any craft or class of employees and in any election . . . the Board shall . . . place upon the ballot the name of such labor organization together with the names of other parties to the controversy."

St. Louis: Dan Bartlett, attorney for the Ford Motor Company, described as "high-handed tyranny" the conduct of the National Labor Relations Board's hearing on an unfair labor practices complaint by Trial Examiner Tilford E. Dudley. The attorney's remarks followed Mr. Dudley's ruling that company witnesses would not be allowed to testify on four points:

If they joined the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O. union which filed the complaint charging discrimination against union members at the St. Louis assembly plant; if they joined the Liberty Legion of America, Inc. (Independent union), voluntarily; if they received notices to attend the C. I. O. union's strike vote meeting Nov. 7, if they attended and if they voted, and if they signed "loyalty pledges" or circulated them.

"To me your suggestions indicate this case was decided before you came down here," Mr. Bartlett said after Mr. Dudley had invited attorneys to comment on his proposal that counsel agree to stipulations on the four points or the testimony be excluded. Mr. Bartlett had refused to agree to the stipulations. "You don't want to hear these facts," Mr. Bartlett continued. "It is a conspiracy to put the workers into the hands of the C. I. O.

Mr. Bartlett announced he would seek a writ of prohibition in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against limitations on his evidence.

Pittsburgh: Machinery began moving today for one of the nation's most important labor conferences of the year—between officials of the $2,000,000,000 U. S. Steel Corporation and the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee. All labor and industry will be awaiting the decision, which not only will affect the pay and working conditions of the corporation's 200,000 wage earners, but indirectly will have an important bearing on those of most of the industry and also the price of steel.

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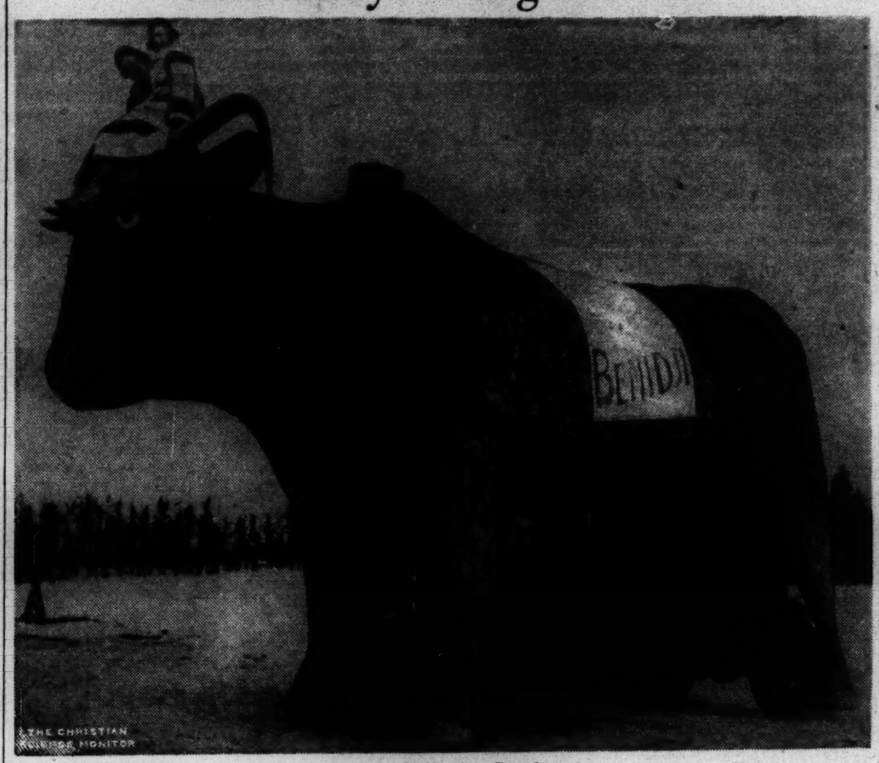

Minnesota Tourist Bureau

A Legend Rides in a Parade

Paul Bunyan's Big Blue Ox is famed in a hundred legends of early lumbering days in Minnesota. Here the animal rides in all its majesty in the Paul Bunyan Winter Carnival parade at Bemidji, Minn. Perched between its horns are Arline McTaggart and Joyce King, both of Bemidji.

Coal Miners Double Salary of Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

objected that there had been no opportunity for debate.

Mr. Lewis gave him the floor. Mr. Pruett said he was a Communist, which immediately drew a chorus of shouts demanding that he be "thrown out." When order was restored, he was permitted to make an appeal for tolerance, insisting that the Constitution of the Miners Union guarantees its members complete religious and political freedom. As he concluded, there were further evidences of general impatience with Mr. Pruett, and Mr. Lewis was criticized from the floor for having permitted him to talk.

"I merely recognized the delegate so he could get rid of that speech," Mr. Lewis replied.

The convention also heard a lengthy attack on the practice of industrial espionage from Mr. Lewis. It occurred during consideration of a resolution endorsing the investigations of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, and calling for new appropriations for this committee.

Accepting the committee estimate that American industry spends about $80,000,000 a year on espionage and interference with labor's right of collective bargaining, he said:

"I am afraid that some of our public men and some of our statesmen are not conscious of the malignancy of this evil that has been growing in America. The liberties of a free people can never be properly preserved if we are to have an industry and in our public life a system of espionage such as prevailed in Russia under the ancient Czars.

"No man's life was safe, his family was not safe, his secrets were pried into in Russia just the same as has been existing in recent years among employees of our major corporations. And be it said that the secret system of espionage seems to be creeping into some of the divisions and arms of our government."

Strikers' Right to Bargain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Declaration of a strike does not "in any sense terminate the duty of the employer to bargain collectively with the representatives of employees chosen for the purpose of collective bargaining," the New York State Labor Relations Board holds in a decision on file here today.

In sustaining the right of strikers to conduct collective bargaining proceedings, the Board ordered the Collier Service Corporation and the Collier Advertising Service, Inc., which operate newsstands in New York City subway stations, to reinstate employees who went on strike last September, and to bargain with the Retail Newsstand Employees' Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Affected by the decision are 375 employees who went on strike. Nearly two thirds of the employees, however, have been re-employed by the two companies since the dispute.

Officials of the Collier organization said today they were undecided as to the next step in their program and that they were reserving comment pending a careful study of the Labor Board's action. The companies had held that the calling of the strike had relieved them of the necessity of bargaining with the Union.

"The duty of the employer to bargain collectively is intensified by the existence of a strike, since such bargaining provides the best avenue for restoring peaceful industrial relations," the Board replied to this argument.

"The failure to bargain at such a time, the adoption of an attitude that a strike constitutes 'a fight,' is most likely to result in heightened industrial strife and unrest inimical to public safety, health, and welfare and directly contrary to the purposes and policy of the act."

Since the strike, the newsstand organizations have negotiated wage and hour agreements with a rival union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and despite an election last July in which a majority of employees voted for the C. I. O. union.

Power Plan Upheld For the Carolinas

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed today a District Court decree denying three power companies an injunction against the 37,500,000 power and navigation project on the Santee and Cooper Rivers in South Carolina.

The power firms—the Carolina Power & Light Co. of Raleigh, N. C., the South Carolina Power Company of Charleston, S. C., and the South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. of Columbia, S. C.—had appealed a decision of District Judge J. Lyles Glenn.

The project, sponsored by the South Carolina Public Service Authority, contemplates a vast power development project on the Santee and Cooper Rivers in lower South Carolina to be financed with Federal funds.

The Court held that competition with the power companies resulting from the project did not violate any of their rights and that their nonexclusive franchises gave them no right to sue for injunction against competition.

U. S. Labor Board Finds Against Shipyard Firm

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced today issuance of a cease and desist order against Todd Shipyards Corporation and its subsidiaries, the Robins Drydock and Repair Company, and Tietjen and Land Drydock Company of New York.

The Board ordered the companies to stop interference with self-organization of any of its employees, to disestablish what it called the company-dominated labor organization of the Robins Company, and to offer reinstatement to employees who struck June 14, 1937.

The Board declared failure of the companies to reinstate the employees would entitle them to remunerative back pay from the refusal date.

Jobless Insurance Hailed as Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—Unemployment insurance will not tend to make workers indifferent to their jobs, the University of Pennsylvania's authority on social insurance, Dr. Clarence A. Kulp, recently declared.

"It's not unemployment insurance that demoralizes people—it's unemployment," Dr. Kulp said in the University's weekly "Question Box" broadcast.

"We Americans know, because we have been through a brutal depression without insurance. On the other hand, I don't know of one responsible Englishman, right, left or center, who says British unemployment insurance has ruined British character.

"Fifteen dollars a week unemployment benefit for not more than 13 weeks, as allowed in Pennsylvania, will demoralize nobody who is not already nine-tenths demoralized."

Chicago Cuts Crime Toll

(Continued from Page 1)

nile Research, was an effort to prevent delinquency by utilizing social forces already existent in the community, such as clubs, play groups, churches, societies, and councils. Three areas about a mile square, each a neighborhood with high delinquency rates, were selected for study.

The Institute set about arousing agencies in these communities to a consciousness of their own ability to cope with their neighborhood problems, in the hope that once the neighborhood was well organized, the Institute could leave it with only a minimum of guidance.

Other Objectives Listed

In giving increased attention to preventing crime by steering youth away from crime-breeding situations, the Commission is not giving up its interest in better law enforcement and improved forms of administration of justice. Reform in parole administration and adoption of a new criminal code in Illinois are two objectives of the Commission ranked as equal in importance with the third—development of neighborhood programs to prevent juvenile delinquency—by Colonel Chamberlin.

The new emphasis on work in behalf of youth is made possible, members of the Commission explained, by the progress this city has made in its attack on the emergency problem of checking crime.

Nineteen years ago when the Commission was formed, said Colonel Chamberlin, he found it necessary to report regarding law enforcement in Chicago of that day: "There is not a single practice in the routine of procedure against crime that is not either inefficient or worse."

But today in Chicago this statement would be libel, he declared.

"While crime has increased throughout the nation, in Chicago there has been a sharp decrease," he continued.

Dewey Men Take Schultz Lawyer In Philadelphia Raid

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (AP)—J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, long-sought by Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey as a leading heir to the late "Dutch" Schultz's $100,000,000-a-year policy racket in New York City, was arrested in a West Side apartment today.

A special squad of Pennsylvania state police and Dewey aides battered down a door of the apartment, rushed in, and seized Davis, who was personal attorney for Schultz, slain gang leader, in Schultz's many scrapes with the law.

Arrested with Davis, now disbarred, were George Weinberg, brother of the missing Shultz henchman, "Bo" Weinberg, and an actress named Hope Dare, held as a suspicious person. She wore a black wig.

Magistrate Nathan Beifel held Davis and Weinberg in $300,000 bail each on charges of being fugitives from indictments in the New York numbers racket smashing drive. Miss Dare was held in $2500 bail as a suspicious person for further hearing with the others next Wednesday.

His Private Army Fights Movie Wars

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—Filmland's only standing army shoulders arms at the command of Jack Pennick, who lets others play the role of general on the screen.

When a studio has to fight a war in front of the camera, it calls on Mr. Pennick. He can muster a thousand soldiers if necessary.

They have their own uniforms—American khaki and the French Foreign Legion are most in demand—and their own arsenal. They know the manuals of arms of all major powers.

Few are World War veterans, although Mr. Pennick himself is.

When "What Price Glory" was going into production Mr. Pennick, typed as a hick recruit, decided to specialize as an ex-officio general. He's still a recruit in pictures though. Casting directors never have made him more than sergeant.

He has arranged so many wars he has lost count. Those in "The Road to Glory," "Under Two Flags," "They Gave Him a Gun" and "Wee Willie Winkie" are among the most recent.

Today the Pennick army straggled through a temporary cantonment getting chow for a scene in "Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power and Jack Haley.

Mr. Power and Mr. Haley are nice lads in Mr. Pennick's opinion, but he has seen likelier-looking prospects in uniform.

"The smartest recruit I ever trained," he said, "was Shirley Temple."

Recovery: Small Business Has Many Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Here's the advice of some small business men here for the Commerce Department's conference on how to improve business:

Alfred C. Gaunt, Methuen, Mass., mill operator—"Reduce prices without reducing wages. Increased velocity of business will automatically reduce overhead. Smash monopolies and holding companies."

L. T. Oriady, Jamestown, N. D.—"President Roosevelt should declare that under no conditions will he be a candidate for a third term. The Administration should discontinue maligning business and business men. Small business is not nearly so much in need of loans as it is of a feeling of security."

Nicholas Phillips, Minneapolis, Minn., merchant—"The President should call an immediate meeting of agriculture, industry and labor leaders to study ways and means to effect recovery and then concentrate and expand on that program."

Marcus Snyder, Sheridan, Wyo., cattle rancher—"The Government will have to loan small Western stockmen money to rebuild their herds or they'll all move into cities in another year and go on relief."

B. F. McClain, Dallas, Texas, furniture dealer—"Repeal the undistributed profits tax which is a greater handicap for the small business than the large. Make any wage-hour legislation flexible to allow adjustments for various sections."

Charles P. Bloomer, Philadelphia, Executive Vice-President of the Wearing Apparel Board of Trade of Pennsylvania—"Small business needs two things — government loans direct to industry, handled by an intermediate credit agency separate from all other Federal agencies, and legislation eliminating unfair competition."

Elias Bergman, President of the Greater New York Retail Furnishings and Dry Goods Association—"This is the first call sounded to the small business men and they look for the Government to find relief for them."

J. G. Daly, Columbus, Ohio, representing the United Commercial Travelers—"I'm here to attend this conference because I believe the welfare and prosperity of the small business man is the basis of the prosperity of the nation."

Fred Venner, Little Rock, Ark., bauxite producer—"If the Administration would start a continuing friendly attitude toward business then business would be at liberty to start up again."

Frank E. Mortenson, Los Angeles, Secretary of the Southern California Retail Druggists' Association—"Small loans are fine for the manufacturer, but why talk of loans to small merchants when their trouble is that they are unable to compete against the big chains. The first need of the small merchant is assurance of fair competition so he can survive."

Milton M. Gair, Redland, Calif., clothing merchant—"I sincerely feel if we are to preserve the profit system and the American way we must have a wider dispersion of business property and farm ownership in America."

M. A. Moers, Cincinnati, Ohio, salesman—"The first thing that must be done before conditions can be improved is to bring the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. together."

E. L. Chatterton, Brattleboro, Vt., retail furniture—"The biggest thing to help business would be a moratorium on changing government policies. Give business a chance to plan six months ahead."

Frank H. Carter, Wayland, Mass., soap manufacturer—"The principal thing retarding business is the fear of Government interference. Take the professors out of the Administration and let business men run it."

J. N. Hayden, Indiana Veneer & Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—"Remove the constant threat of further Government regulation of business. Give business some confidence. Repeal the undistributed profits tax, change the Wagner Act, give employers a more equitable chance with the National Labor Relations Board, simplify taxes, and if possible cut down or simplify reports required under the Social Security Act."

Clarence A. Runte, Milwaukee, Wis.—"To eliminate fear amongst industries requires an enunciation of some definite policy of the Government's attitude toward business in general. The human cry that has been raised against large industries by recent radio talks and publications has had a serious effect."

Paul E. Boze, grocer, Anderson, Ind.—"I personally feel that the only correct solution of this problem would be if a committee of humanitarians were appointed to study the amount of work required to be turned out by an individual in the mass production industries and work out some plan, whereby a worker would not be killed off by the time he was 40 years old. Chain stores and super-markets have eliminated thousands of jobs of delivery men and office help."

Clarence R. Riley, Chicago—"Small business has only one handicap, and that is capital. If the Government or banks will make 50 per cent loans to small business, that will automatically wake up big business. I believe that 50 per cent loans will be more constructive than 90 per cent loans to real estate which is dead capital." (He said he referred to the housing bill approved by the Senate:)

Small Business Man? Hires Not Over 500

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 2

What is a small business man?

An unofficial definition by Administration spokesmen termed him a man doing a gross business of less than $1,000,000 a year and having fewer than 500 employees.

Scores of those attending President Roosevelt's conference of small business men, however, were far below that top limit. They included merchants, bakers, laundrymen, beauty shop operators, manufacturers, and garage men.

Mayor O. C. Renshaw of Vermont, Ill., declared he was the "smallest business man" here. He runs a general store in a town of 1200.

Minor Business in Melee

(Continued from Page 1)

ter of ceremonies does when he says: "Give the little girl a big hand!" But the crowd did not clap.

Then another unidentified man, with a light falsetto voice, uprose in the front row and made the sort of sensible remark for which a spectator was ejected during the minutes of silence at the cenotaph in London last Armistice Day. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, we've opened this great assembly without a prayer. I move we have a prayer."

Nobody paid any attention to him, so the man kept on saying—at intervals of about five minutes: "We should have a prayer. Please may we have a prayer." His was a voice in the wilderness.

Then the temporary chairman gave up in despair, and said: "I turn this thing over to Mr. Draper."

A delegate—as a lone hope—suggested that the conference "organize" and convert its temporary chairman into a permanent chairman. The motion was made. Then Charles H. Schnorr, of Springdale, Pa., said: "It's obvious our temporary chairman was handpicked, and that wouldn't be satisfactory to any of us."

Got Some "Razzberries"

Somebody else demanded that Mr. Roth explain his business connections. Mr. Roth said he employed only 15 people, and a great wave of huzzas swept the room. Then those favoring and those opposing him as temporary chairman were asked to stand. The vote was pretty even, but perceptibly leaning to the "ayes," so he was declared elected, while the "nays" booed and made rude noises.

Next, William Siple, who said he represented the National Council of Independent Business Associations, began an eloquent speech. He had gone for two or three minutes when yells and catcalls brought him down, not in objection to anything he had said, but out of general boisterousness. One delegate yelled:

"Iss dere such an organization you say you rapresent? I don't beliefe it. It vass organized lest veek. You are a phoney!"

So Mr. Siple quit.

The delegate who wanted a prayer then yelled: "Satan is ruling us."

Then Mr. Purchasing Power—the man who tried to start applause—got to the rostrum, but not for long. Another delegate clamped his hands firmly over the microphone, muffling it, and Mr. Purchasing Power's words were lost for all time.

Roper Takes a Hand

Secretary Roper then took charge, urged that the meeting split into its ten groups, and after a rising vote which he described as "nearly unanimous," the "divide and rule" theory was applied.

But when the "miscellaneous subjects" group met, a minute or two later, perhaps the most picturesque scenes began. Then it was that delegates would storm the platform like troops going over a rampart.

Finally one of them would win his way to the coveted microphone, and begin to shout his speech into its mystic vitals. Then another delegate would tear the first man away, or the crowd would yell the speaker down, and the process would begin again.

"Vox Pop" or the "Letter-to-the-Editor" populace was having its day in court at last. It would be a travesty, observers agreed, to call the group in any real sense representative of small business.

Maybe, after things have quieted down, it will be possible to draft some sensible resolutions, and the 10-man group that goes to the White House will doubtless be more orderly.

But it was a bad day for conference-organizers along the Potomac.

Pugilists as Pickets Charged in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 2 (AP)—A police squad which had been ordered to smash protracted labor violence announced four confessions to bomb plots and sluggings yesterday after 30 men had been seized. Among the 30 were some well-known labor leaders. Eight men were held for the Grand Jury and Detective Captain John J. Keegan said that was "only the beginning."

Mayor Joseph K. Carson accused union leaders of hiring professional fighters at high wages to act as pickets, and said the pugilists were given preference over union members. For five months the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. have fought for control of lumber workers and dry cleaners. Plants were bombed, windows smashed, men and women beaten, and automobiles destroyed. The Policy Committee of the A. F. of L. Central Labor Council said in a statement that labor violence was deplored and that there was evidence that some of those held by police were beaten "at the time of giving their confessions."

Mrs. Roosevelt Appears On Horseback at Show

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt took her horsemanship into a public ring last night for the first time, riding in a benefit exhibition at Ft. Myer.

The President watched her from a ringside seat as she put Badger, one of her two horses, through commands of "Walk, please," "Trot, please," and "Gallop, please."

Although one of 10 contestants who survived the first elimination, she, by pre-arrangement, was not considered for one of the four prizes, but received a sheaf of red roses—and a smile from her husband.

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League Covenant Emerges From Attacks With Vigor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 2—The League of Nations Covenant has emerged with its wings clipped, but otherwise intact and more vigorous than many of its strongest supporters had believed possible, from sessions with the Council and the special Committee on Reform of the Covenant, which simultaneously conclude their sessions today.

Complete suspension of the coercive clauses of the Covenant became apparent when the Council adopted a cautious resolution in answer to the Chinese appeal only after Poland and Peru abstained and Ecuador offered an interpretation which was equivalent to reservation.

Support Divided

The resolution hardly went beyond the Assembly's action of last September, merely expressing hope in its final paragraph that the Council members "for whom the situation is of special interest will lose no opportunity of examining, in consultation with other similarly interested powers, the feasibility of any further steps which may contribute to a just settlement of the conflict in the Far East.

Even after the council agreed that no such action as this clause mentioned would be taken without being submitted to the Council for final decision, it proved impossible to obtain unanimous support for the resolution.

The Special Committee, on which 28 nations are represented, recognizes by implication that economic as well as military sanctions are not obligatory during the present period of uncertainty, and until actual obligations under Article XVI, covering action in the event of a member starting armed aggression, have been fully clarified, it has been decided to refer the whole question without recommendation to the League Assembly next September.

The Council tacitly recognizes suspension of the coercive clauses of the Covenant by ignoring the question of applying sanctions in the Sino-Japanese war.

All things considered, the Covenant received surprising support in the Committee. Eighteen of the 28 countries represented elucidated their attitude toward the agreement, and of these only one—Switzerland—asked specific changes in the coercive clause.

No Frontal Assault

There was no frontal assault on the League as an "ideological bloc," as had been feared, strong criticism coming only from those countries which felt the League had failed in its obligations, notably China and Spain.

There were several agreeable surprises. Austria, for example, abstained from voting in the Committee which, in the existing circumstances, was regarded as maximum support for the League. Rumania fully supported the eloquent argument of the French representative, Joseph Paul-Boncour, for retaining the Covenant as written. Most of the so-called neutral countries agreed to accept a tacit rather than an open statement concerning the temporary suspension of coercive clauses.

When the hundredth session of the Council convened, Great Britain and France believed prolonged debate upon revision of the Covenant unwise in the present circumstances and endeavored to persuade smaller countries to defer statements. The latter demanded and obtained open discussion.

Aided by Debate

To their amazement, the British and French representatives discovered that debate has strengthened rather than weakened the League's position. The Covenant is held more formidable now than 10 days ago.

The League's enemies are not likely to derive much encouragement from the current session of the Council and the Special Committee. While it is true that the coercive clauses of the Covenant were tacitly declared inoperative in the existing circumstances, such action had already been taken by implication. The discussions cleared away the fog surrounding the League before the current session began and revealed a surprising spirit of cooperation among nations with the most diverse forms of government and apparent conflicting interests.

Rescue for Polar Party Rushed by Soviet

Sovfoto

Russia Is Equipped to Cope With Problems of the North
Upper—A Plane Approaches the Icebreaker Krassin
Lower—Preparing One of the Planes in the Squadron That Searched for the North Pole Fliers

Ice Splits Under Soviet Party

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP)—Four Russian research men radioed yesterday that a violent six-day storm had split the ice floe on which their North Pole weather observation camp has drifted for eight months.

Immediately the Soviet Northern Sea Route Department rushed preparations to rescue the party, mobilizing five planes and three ships.

Commander Ivan Papanin, in charge of the party, reported the storm had broken their floe from the main icefield, leaving the camp on a block 1000 feet long and 650 feet wide, too small for rescue planes to land on.

Fissures Under Hut

Fissures developed under their snow-covered duraluminum hut, Mr. Papanin said, and two reserve food bases and a storehouse containing technical equipment were cut off. He reported, however, the party saved its main food and equipment supplies.

Position of the weather camp was given as 74.16 north and 16.24 west, off northeastern Greenland and about 1,100 miles from the North Pole.

Prof. Otto J. Schmidt, head of the Sea Route Department, who landed the party at the North Pole last May, prepared to leave immediately for Murmansk, 900 miles north of Moscow and about 1,000 miles across the Arctic Ocean from the campers.

With the main rescue expedition he planned to board the steamer Taimyr, already loaded and carrying two airplanes.

In addition, it was announced three more airplanes and two other ships would be mobilized as quickly as possible to aid the men on the wind-driven ice floe. The Taimyr was expected to sail immediately after Professor Schmidt arrived.

Intense Storm Reported

The Sea Route Department said a storm of "intensive cyclonic activity" had been reported in the Greenland Sea with a strong northeast wind still raging. Temperature in the region was 23 degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

Under original plans rescuers intended to land planes the end of February or in March on the icefield near the party. But the storm changed the plans.

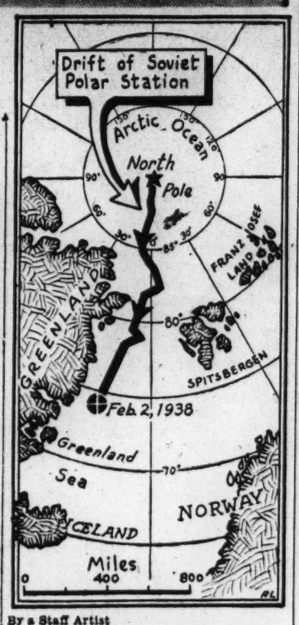
Though the cracks and fissures around the camp were said not to present any immediate danger, it was thought probable the party would move its station.

Mr. Papanin radioed, "We are going to move into our emergency snowhouse. In case our communications are cut off, please don't worry."

He asked, however, that the radio station on Jan Mayen Island, between Greenland and Spitzbergen, where the rescuers planned to locate their base of operations, listen for the party's signals at fixed times in case speedy assistance is required.

It was announced the rescue expedition also would search for wreckage of the Russian plane lost while flying over the North Pole toward North America last August.

Sigismund Levanevsky and five companions disappeared during the trans-Polar flight.



By a Staff Artist

Drift of Research Party
Course of Ice Floe on Which Soviet Investigators Have Been Staying

Naval

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, with increasing support from President Roosevelt, has been veering steadily towards a policy of more active co-operation with other nations against aggression in the world. The desire to so participate in co-operation was little more than a theoretical wish when aggression was rampant solely in Europe. But as it broke out in the Far East and direct American interests were increasingly involved in the Japanese march of conquest in China, the desire to co-operate has become increasingly tangible here until now it is shared by a majority at the State Department and is strongly supported elsewhere in the Administration.

Rival Views on Policy

It cannot be said with accuracy that the Administration has committed itself to a militant foreign policy in the Far East. American foreign policy is made up inevitably of two components. One is what the State Department and the President would like to do. The other is what public opinion will permit them to do. There is presumed to be a gap at the moment between these two factors. And it is no secret that the State Department has long been embarked on a "campaign of education" to close this gap and secure from public opinion freedom to exercise a more active restraining hand on Japan in particular, and aggression everywhere in general. But official public American foreign policy must be a compromise between these two factors at all times when they do not inherently coincide.

Behind the scenes there is no disposition to deny that it is what Japan is doing which resulted directly in the decision to build up the Navy. Proposals to this effect were turned down flatly before the bombing of the U. S. S. Panay. The incident immediately produced a review and a decision to go ahead with the Navy.

Japan's Superiority

The reason for this outcome was not in the bombing itself, but in the implication that Japan could trifle at will with American rights in China. On analysis the conclusion was soon reached that this was a fact, namely, that new Japanese naval construction compared to new American construction had reduced relative American naval power in the Far East to a point where Japan actually today possesses superiority in Far Eastern waters.

The 5-3 ratio of the old naval treaties represented theoretical naval equality between the United States and Japan in Far Eastern waters. With such theoretical equality it was assumed that Japan could not effectively challenge America's position as an equal factor in Far Eastern decisions. With the changed relative naval position it became a fact that Japan could challenge American rights in the Far East and that the United States could not, in the last analysis if it came down to use of force, make good its position.

Further, the relative strength of Japan was increasing due to its new naval replenishment program now under way. There is always a theoretical line somewhere in the Pacific where the Japanese and American navies would be equal in potential strength. Under the 5-3 ratio that line was actualy in Japanese waters. Today, that line has been pushed back. Had the Japanese been permitted to complete their replenishment program without any response from here, the line might have been pushed back as far as the Hawaiian Islands.

Strengthens U. S. Hand

Just where the 20 per cent increase in the fleet will put that line can not be determined accurately without more detailed knowledge than is yet available as to current Japanese construction. But it would certainly reverse the trend toward decreasing American naval power in the Far East. It would put more basic strength behind the State Department's continued insistance on the equality of rights of Americans to do business in China. It would strengthen the ability of the United States to enforce insistance that the open door in China be kept open.

'State of War,' Hirota Says

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told the Japanese Diet today:

"There is no Chinese Central Government recognized by Japan. A state of war exists between the two countries."

[Thus far in the seven months of Chinese-Japanese hostilities, Japan has not declared war on China.]

The Foreign Office Spokesman refused to comment on Mr. Hirota's statement, saying it spoke for itself. The statement was in answer to a question by Takejiro Nishioka, who declared that foreign powers, with Great Britain and Russia in the lead, had been supplying China with arms and military funds for which some sort of compensation or security must have been offered.

He had asked the Foreign Minister his views on "rights and interests" obtained before the outbreak of hostilities "by powers which enter into contracts with the National Government of China which they recognize but which Japan does not recognize."

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Naval Minister, also was questioned by Parliament members. On naval policy he replied:

"Japanese naval policy is independent, designed to meet Japan's own needs. Even if other naval powers build 'million-ton warships' it does not necessarily follow that Japan must do the same."

Previously, he said, there was no feeling of insecurity in Japan. But if other naval powers carried out huge expansion schemes, he added, Japan must reconsider its own plans.

New York Firm Honored For Accident Prevention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—International Business Machines Corporation, of this city, won the highest honors in the 1937 State-wide accident prevention campaign sponsored by the Associated Industries of New York State, it is announced by Albert J. Passage, representative of the Association. The Corporation reported nearly 2,000,000 man-hours worked without a single accident in which time was lost.

Perfect scores were reported by the Association for 247 of the 524 concerns participating, 86 other firms of this city winning high honors. The awards will be presented at a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 23.

Leahy Denies Alliance Of Navy and Powers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, told Congress today the Navy "has no plans" for combining with any other nations "in a possible war."

His flat denial of the existence of any such alliance came after Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee called attention to demands made in the Senate yesterday for clarification of the Administration's foreign policy.

Senator Borah was one of those who told his colleagues the impression had been given there was a "tacit alliance" between the United States and Great Britain to build up their navies.

Cairo Parliament Dissolved; Boy King Orders Elections

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Feb. 2—The constitutional struggle between the Palace and the Wafd was transferred from the Palace to the people today when a decree dissolving Parliament was issued at the order of King Farouk. New elections were called for.

The new Parliament is scheduled to meet April 12, and unless Premier Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha decides to modify the present electoral law, its composition is already believed to be a foregone conclusion. In the past few weeks the Premier and his chief henchman, Ali Maher Pasha, have been doing their utmost to split the Wafd Party. But apart from a few dissidents like Noukrashy Pasha and Dr. Ahmed Maher, the brother of Ali Maher, the bulk of the Wafdists remain loyal to Nahas Pasha.

Already before the Parliament's dissolution, Nahas Pasha and his colleagues have been busy planning their electoral campaign. Their platform embodies as chief points, first, parliamentary rule; second, religious non-discrimination; third, liberal development of social and industrial life along modern cultural lines.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The relations between the Palace and the Wafd (or National Party, until recently in power) have for some time past been distinctly strained.

The first divergence of views occurred when the question of the young King Farouk's majority came up. Aly Pasha Maher, who headed a Ministry for a short time prior to Nahas Pasha's Wafd government in 1928, passed special legislation enabling King Farouk to attain his majority at the age of 18—according to the Moslem Calendar—instead of 21.

The Wafd which, with its overwhelming majority on coming into office as a result of the reintroduction of Parliamentary government, had every reason to believe it would have been responsible for Egypt's well-being for a long period, considered that it would be as much in the interests of the King himself as of the country that his majority should be attained at 21 in conformance with Egyptian law and in order to give him ample time to complete the education so wisely planned by his father.

From this circumstance King Farouk must have gained the impression that Aly Pasha Maher was more friendly to him than the Wafd, especially as he also enacted a law giving the young King, although at that time only 15, full power to administer the Royal Estate without the Trustee required by law.

The second dispute arose over the question of Farouk's accession last July. Aly Pasha Maher and Sheik Mohammed El Maraghy, Rector of the Azhar and highest Moslem authority in Egypt, proposed that the accession ceremony should take the form of a coronation in a mosque, though possibly the "crown" would, in accordance with the Moslem practice, be dispensed with.

Civil Ceremony Adopted

The Wafdist Government objected to this and maintained that the precedent of King Fuad's oath before Parliament to uphold the Constitution, a purely civil ceremony, should be followed. Being in power at that time, it won its way.

The oath of the Army was the third serious dispute. The Palace maintained that the oath instituted by the founder of the present Egyptian Dynasty, Mohamed Aly, by which the Army swore allegiance to the Throne alone should be applied. The Wafdist Government urged a modification to include loyalty to the King and Constitution, and in view of the growing importance of the Egyptian Army its attitude is comprehensible. Up to the time of the Wafd's dismissal from office on Dec. 30, 1937, no solution had been found for this deadlock.

Apart from these three incidents there have been many differences, including the appointment of Aly Pasha Maher to the post of Chief of the Royal Cabinet, to which the Wafd naturally took exception.

Prerogatives Lack Definition

It will be seen that the Wafd have maintained that government rests with Parliament, that its idea of democracy is rule by the Nation through its elected representatives, that religious discrimination is not in conformity with its democratic ideals, that irresponsible Palace rule, using the young King as a foil, is unconstitutional.

Recent developments resulting from this clash of views between

Queen Mary Sister Ship To Be Named Elizabeth

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Great Britain's new liner, sister ship of the Queen Mary, will be named the Queen Elizabeth, officials of the Cunard-White Star Line announced today.

Queen Elizabeth herself will christen the ship on Sept. 27, traveling with King George VI to the Clydeside yards in Scotland, where it is being built. The liner has been known until now merely as "No. 552."

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YOU *get the direct savings*
The high cost of furniture has not been so much the cost of raw woods or workmanship or production . . . it was the cost of handling, unpacking, stocking, and warehousing! We have found a way to *eliminate* many of these costly steps, through the close cooperation of the foremost furniture manufacturers of the country, resulting in average 20% savings, which we are passing directly on to YOU.
This New Plan applies to the major portion of our stocks (in time we hope it will apply to all). NOW instead of handling *all* the furniture on our floors, we'll show you *samples*. You order from them, and your furniture will be delivered in the usual week or 10 days.
OUR SERVICE to you remains the same! Your furniture will *still* be delivered to you in Wanamaker trucks as far as 150 miles from the store, and you may still buy, of course, on our Budget Payment Plan.
John Wanamaker
Philadelphia

Bonwit Teller

"I was so surprised.. just 13.95 for both the suit and beach coat in Bonwit's
SOUTHERN SHOP"
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sonja Henie to Create History as Gate Attraction on Boston Garden Ice Tonight

Little Star From Norway Draws Gates

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sonja Henie officially creates history at the Boston Garden tonight. When she opens her five-night "Hollywood Ice Revue," the charming little ice skater and movie star, establishes an unprecedented sell-out engagement. There are no tickets available throughout her stay other than standing room or those in the hands of speculators.

No girl in the sports field ever has approached Miss Henie as a gate attraction. The little girl from Norway is a former world and Olympic figure skating champion, it is true, but there have been other champions in other fields who had no such appeal. Her brief and meteoric career in the moving picture world has helped of course, and her own personal charm has contributed, but no specific accounting has been made to date for the public clamor to see her.

Tour Income Runs High

In Chicago, in Detroit, in Cleveland, in New York, and now in Boston it has been the same story—sell-outs. It takes more than ordinary or even unusual personal appearance performances to startle the movie industry, but in the case of Miss Henie that industry is astonished, and to be venturesome—somewhat abashed. Her personal income from the present tour exceeds anything the Hollywood figures can offer.

There are no audit sums to work from, but roughly she will gross some $800,000 in less than 35 performances. Of this gross she deducts exactly 50 per cent for herself, all expenses including the supporting cast come out of balance and do not concern her private receipts. That gives her approximately $400,000 income within two months.

For several years her skating technique has exceeded that of any woman skater in the world, but that is not discernible to one person out of 1000 who will view her performances. In the recent stand here of the "Ice Follies of 1938" there were a dozen or more figure skaters who were "tops," but that failed to attract any demand to equal the visit of Sonja.

Tonight she will be surrounded by a supporting case of some 80 people, most of them skaters of a sort. The scenic effects will be Hollywood style, which means they will be elaborate and probably to her every advantage. The music of Karl Rhode's 30-piece orchestra will be fitting and appropriate and the entire show is ably directed by Harry Losee, famed figure in production fields. For all that, it is the one and only Sonja, who puts the show over.

Seven Solos

She will skate seven solos, a long and exacting program without considering encores. The solos will present variety and are known as a Norwegian Folk Dance, the Suzie-Q, with chorus, Franz Liszt's Liebestraum, the Prince Igor Russian number, the fire scene from the Valkyries, and the Dancing Doll from Victor Herbert's operetta "Babes in Toyland."

No matinee show will be given by Miss Henie because the routine is too exacting for two performances in a single day. Unless terms are agreed upon today or tomorrow, Miss Henie will finish here Sunday night. If it is possible, she may stay for an added performance Monday night. She will gross approximately $110,000 for the five nights here. The show opens at 8:30 p. m.

International-American Hockey

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Eastern Division						
Providence	14	5	11	62	50	33
Philadelphia	16	1	13	87	68	33
New Haven	8	4	19	54	76	20
Springfield	7	5	16	62	80	19
Western Division						
Cleveland	15	6	8	65	65	36
Pittsburgh	13	6	9	58	61	32
Syracuse	14	3	11	90	78	31

Result Feb. 1

New Haven 3, Syracuse 2.

Lions Get Pitt Fullback

DETROIT, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Detroit Lions, National Professional Football League club, announced yesterday the signing of Bill Stapulis, University of Pittsburgh fullback, and Clarence Underwood, Marshall College guard, for the 1938 season.

'Golden Girl' Appears Before 15,000

T. Kaitila

Sonja Henie
She Will Skate at the Boston Garden for Five Nights, Beginning This Evening

Lash Files Entry For B. A. A. Meet

Boston's first indoor track meet, the Prout games, is by the boards, but already the fans are looking forward to another big event one week from Saturday when the 49th annual Indoor B. A. A. meet will be held at the Boston Garden.

Entries from some of the country's leading track stars have been filed including Don Lash of Indiana, holder of the present world's indoor two mile record of 8m. 58s., and Charlie Beetham, former Ohio State runner.

Lash made his world's record at the B. A. A. games last year and with a faster track available in the Garden this year it is hoped that the Indiana ace will lower his mark.

Beetham's entry asked that he be allowed to run both the Hollis 600 and Lapham 1000 yards. His request was granted. Beetham has a record of 1m. 14:9s. for the 600 and his best time for the half has been 1m. 52s.

Four More Assistants Named by G. A. Munger

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (AP)—George A. Munger, head football coach of the University of Pennsylvania, virtually completed his coaching staff, yesterday, by naming four more assistants.

Munger named Jerry Ford, varsity halfback in 1929, 1930 and 1931, as head coach of the freshman football team and supervisor of all freshman athletics.

John A. Smith, another alumnus, who played varisty tackle in 1926, 1927 and 1928 was appointed junior varsity coach. Howard Colehower, varsity tackle in 1931 and 1932, was made freshman line coach and W. Austin Bishop was placed in charge of the 150-pound football team. Bishop is the present wrestling coach.

Keeling to Be Honored

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Feb. 2 (CP)—Owen Sound City Council has decided to make a presentation to Melville (Butch) Keeling of New York Rangers when the New York team plays Toronto Maple Leafs in Toronto Feb. 26. Keeling, born here, was a member of the Owen Sound Greys when that team won the Dominion Junior Championship and the Memorial Cup in 1924.

Mendelson Gets Cup

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt presented a gold cup to Herbert A. Mendelson of the Detroit Yacht Club, yesterday, for capturing the eleventh annual President's Cup speedboat regatta here last September. Mendelson won with Notre Dame, the same boat he used to annex the trophy in 1935.

Around the Hub

The official National League 1938 schedule, released this morning, reveals the Bees in possession of three holiday dates at the Beehive. The Giants are here May 30, Decoration Day; the Cubs on June 17, and the Dodgers Labor Day, which this year falls on Sept. 5. Doubleheaders are booked for all three days.

The Bees inaugurate their campaign at the Polo Grounds with the champion Giants, playing a series of three games beginning April 19. On April 22 the Hub's National League season is ushered in with the help of Jimmy Wilson's Phillies.

The senior league has retained the plan of two and three-game series, which keeps the schedule moving along faster. Although this practice means more railroad expenses, club owners are unanimously in favor. Back three or four years ago, the majors scheduled series of five and sometimes six games, but it was discovered that fans often tired of watching a visiting team for that length of time.

Jake Schaefer of Chicago took the lead in his 18.2 balkline billiards championship match with Welker Cochran of San Francisco yesterday. Schaefer, the defending champion, gained a lead of 1200 to 1021 in their afternoon and evening matches at the Twentieth Century Club. The champ trailed, 600 to 261, at the beginning of yesterday's play.

While the baseball writers are banqueting at the Parker House, the Varsity Club will give its annual dinner to the varsity and freshman Boston College football squads at the University Club. Varsity Club is composed entirely of former B. C. lettermen.

H. L. Garren, manager of the Lake Placid rink the past few years, has taken over managerial and other executive duties for the Back Bay Skating Club of Boston. He will direct the ice carnival in April.

The Valleyfield Braves, who face the Boston Olympics at the Arena next Sunday afternoon, have two former professional hockey players in their ranks. Rollie Reeves and Paul Goulet have both played for money in this country, the latter once getting a trial with the Detroit Red Wings.

After several weeks of inactivity because of mid-year examinations, college hockey returns tomorrow night in the form of an Arena doubleheader, Boston College varsity meets St. Anselm in one game, and Northeastern faces Brown in the other.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League Standing

	Strings	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Post (No. 1)	282	40	27	28,010
Globe No. 1)	285	40	27	28,089
Monitor (No. 1)	282	40	27	27,979
Record	285	48	28	28,312
American	282	39	27	27,939
Post (No. 2)	285	38	28	27,580
Transcript	285	35	41	27,507
Monitor (No. 2)	285	33	44	27,374
Globe (No. 2)	282	21	55	26,272
Pilot	285	20	56	26,409

Results Feb. 1

Monitor (No. 2) 2, Post (No. 2) 2.
Monitor (No. 1) 2, Globe (No. 2) 2.
Globe (No. 1) 3, Post (No. 1) 1.
American 3, Pilot 1.
Transcript 3, Record 1.

Records

High single—Johns, Post (No. 1), 158.
High total—Swanson, Monitor (No. 1), 376.
High team single—Post (No. 1), 870.
High team total—Post (No. 1), 1606.

Australia Names Davis Cup Team

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 2 (AP)—Australia today named Jack Bromwich, Adrian Quist, L. A. Schwartz and Harry C. Hopman as its representatives in 1938 Davis Cup competition. Vivian McGrath and Jack Crawford, veterans of last year's squad, and Don Turnbull, doubles star, announced they would not be available.

Bromwich, brilliant international player who beat Don Budge twice in recent exhibitions, and Quist were on the 1937 team that lost to the United States in the North American zone final. Schwartz, a newcomer to international play, was ranked sixth in Australia last season.

Australia has filed its 1938 challenge in the North American zone and is expected to reach the interzone finals. Entered in the same zone are Japan, Canada and Mexico.

The Australian Lawn Tennis Association also announced that Nancy Wynne, Thelma Coyne, D. Stevenson and Mrs. H. C. Hopman would be sent to the Wimbledon championships. They will sail March 8.

Halsted's Chuckle III First in Second Race

HAVANA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Harold Halsted's Chuckle III, of the Moriches Bay fleet, won the second race of International Star Class yachts for the Cuba Trophy yesterday. She easily defeated Delilah, Sampson Smith's Otsego Lake entry which captured the opening event in the three-race series.

Chuckle III covered the 10-mile 2-lap windward and leeward course in 1h. 44m. 13s., crossing the finish line with a 21-second lead over Kurush, owned by Carlos de Cardenas, of Havana. Delilah finished 28 seconds behind Kurush but, on the strength of her victory Monday, retained first place in the series standings with 12 points. Chuckle III is second with 11 and Kurush third with 9.

Patty Berg Advances

CORAL GABLES Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis led a parade of favorites yesterday through a preliminary round in the Miami Biltmore women's golf tournament. Miss Berg, seeking her third tournament triumph of the winter, shot four-under-par golf for 12 holes despite occasional showers to dispose of Mrs. Freeda Nolan of New Castle, Pa., 7 and 6.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Madison (Matty) Bell agreed to new five-year football coaching contract at Southern Methodist at $6,500 a year.

B. U.'s Varied Grid Schedule Hanley's Idea

With the announcement of Boston University's 1938 football schedule yesterday it takes one back to four years ago when LeRoy "Pat" Hanley came here to tighten up the Terriers' sagging gridiron reins. One of his first plans was to install a flexible system for scheduling B. U.'s football games.

Hanley did not believe in a system whereby a college signed an opponent on "long term" contracts. "It is my opinion," Hanley said upon revealing his plan, "that a varied schedule each year is of more interest to the players on the squad as well as to the college and fans."

Hanley said, however, he did feel it was an advantage to have a so-called "traditional" rival and that Boston University had that in Boston College.

Nine Games in 1935

When it became possible for Hanley to put his plan into effect the Terriers' schedule immediately became varied from that of previous years. In 1935 B. U. scheduled nine games including the teams of Toledo, Tufts, Bates, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rutgers, Brown, Boston College, and Miami.

The following year Hanley had his plan more firmly established and the 1936 schedule brought in more new teams. There were eight games slated that year with Norwich, Toledo, Washington University, Villanova, Miami, Rutgers, Clarkson, and Boston College. Teams such as Toledo and Washington University were scheduled on the basis of a home-and-home series.

Last year Hanley again saw to it that the Terriers' schedule was jockeyed about in order to give variety. Lehigh, Slippery Rock, Western Reserve, and American International were the newcomers, with Clarkson, Washington University, Villanova, and Boston College filling out the list of opponents.

Now this year the Terriers' schedule calls for four more new opponents. They include St. Lawrence, Army, Upsala, and Tampa. B. U. will meet the Army at West Point on Oct. 22. It will mark the first contest with the Cadets since 1930. In those days the Terriers were scheduled as "warm-up" opponents, but with these Hanley coached elevens becoming an eastern power, the Army will have to consider the game seriously.

Only Two at Home

Only two home games this year will be played at Fenway Park, while three are slated for Nickerson Field at Weston. St. Lawrence, Upsala, and Tampa will visit the Terriers at Weston, while Boston College and Villanova will play at Fenway Park.

The Eagles, usually B. U's final opponent of the season, are listed for Nov. 11, while Villanova will close the season here Nov. 19.

The game with Tampa is the first in a home-and-home series. The Terriers will go south in 1939. The schedule:

Oct. 1—Lehigh at Bethlehem, Pa.; 8—St. Lawrence at Weston; 15—Upsala at Weston; 22—Army at West Point; 29—Western Reserve at Cleveland.
Nov. 6—Tampa at Weston; 11—Boston College at Fenway Park; 19—Villanova at Fenway Park.

Olympians Are Suspended

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—National A. A. U. headquarters yesterday received notice of the suspension of "Jesse Owens' Olympians," a touring basketball team accompanied by the former Ohio State athlete and Olympic champion. The disciplinary action was taken by the Northeastern Ohio Association of the A. A. U., based upon charges of professionalism and reports that Owens, himself disbarred for some time as an amateur, had been playing part-time with the traveling team. Participation by Owens automatically would affect the standing of the entire team.

Navy Coach Resigns

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2 (AP)—Commander Andrew C. McFall, graduate manager of athletics at the Naval Academy, announced yesterday M. G. (Marty) Karow, head baseball coach, had resigned to go to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Karow will coach the football backfield and baseball at the Texas school. He has been at the Naval Academy since 1936. Commander McFall said a successor had not been selected.

N. E. College Hockey

St. Doms 4, Colby 3.

Baseball Stars in Boston For Annual Writers' Dinner

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just three weeks before the Bees depart for their spring training headquarters at Bradenton, Fla., Boston today was enveloped in a distinct baseball atmosphere. In town were Manager Casey Stengel and Jim Turner of the Bees, Manager Joe Cronin, Joe Vosmik, Tom Yawkey and Billy Evans of the Red Sox, and some time this afternoon is scheduled the arrival of Ford Frick, president of the National League.

The attraction, of course, is tonight's second annual dinner of the local baseball writers at the Parker House, which is a sellout. Close to 400 officials, players, scribes and fans will attend.

Jim Turner, the guest of honor at the banquet, was at the Beehive yesterday answering endless questions by the gentlemen of the press. Looking great and in shape to pitch a doubleheader today if necessary, the Nashville milkman smiled his thanks for being named Boston's most valuable player in 1937. A bronze plaque, suitably engraved, will be awarded to the National League's most effective pitcher at this evening's dinner.

President Bob Quinn, with son Jack, returned from New York today with Stengel, who has promised to enliven the Parker House affair with several of his famous baseball yarns.

Joe Vosmik was introduced to the writers at Fenway Park yesterday noon, as Tom Yawkey, the genial Red Sox prexy, gave the boys an elk steak luncheon. Joe is a quiet fellow, although not lacking in confidence. Like Turner, the new Sox outfielder is the picture of a well-conditioned athlete and will need little work at Sarasota.

"Joe is always in shape," remarked Bill Evans yesterday between courses. "He looks just the same as the day I found him playing sandlot ball in Cleveland several years ago—perhaps a few pounds heavier, but the extra weight has added power to his hits. We all—Joe, Cronin, Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins—are mighty pleased with his arrival."

Concerning prospects for the coming American League season, Manager Joe Cronin sized up the situation when he said: "Everything depends on our young pitchers. If two or more of them come through, we will be right up there fighting the Yankees."

Also looking in great shape, Cronin plans to spend at least a week at Hot Springs, Va., hiking over the hills and mountains to get his legs ready for the long regular-season grind. He will take Jimmy Foxx with him.

Foxx was off to a bad start in 1937 and never did get going. Under handicap from the opening day of spring training, the big first baseman played many games when a less courageous athlete would not have donned a uniform.

Tom Yawkey has talked with Donie Bush, Minneapolis manager, this winter and is enthusiastic about the good reports on Rookie Pitcher Charley Wagner. "Donie says he can't miss," smiled the young executive, "and you know how conservative Bush is."

Wagner was a willing worker at Minneapolis, which has one of minor league baseball's toughest

By a Staff Photographer
Joe Vosmik

parks for a pitcher. The Red Sox would have called him in late last year, but Bush suggested that the rest would be more beneficial. The youngster had won 20 games in the American Association and saved several more.

"Al Lopez is the best catcher I have ever pitched to," said Jim Turner yesterday. "He carries you over the rough spots and is a stonewall on low throws in the dirt." When asked if he thought he would win 20 games again in 1938, Jim answered: "I'll tell you more about that part next September." He will bring his wife and family here when the season starts, which means that Lou Fette must look for another "roomie."

Italian Yachts Will Race Here

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 2

The Royal Italian Club of Genoa has challenged for the Scandinavian Gold Cup, one of the most important international trophies in six-meter yacht racing, it was announced yesterday by Van S. Merle-Smith, commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club which holds the trophy.

The Royal Northern Yacht Club of Great Britain previously had filed a challenge and Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark are expected to follow suit. The series of races will begin off Oyster Bay, Aug. 27.

Bryan Grant Advances In Surf Club Tennis

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Bryan Grant, Atlanta, tennis star, moved against Vernon Marcum of Lakeland, Fla., in the Surf Club tournament today as another step in his campaign to show the tennis world his reduction to fourth place in national rankings was undeserved.

Bitsy polished off two Miamians yesterday and looked to the forthcoming finals, where it was probable he would meet Bobby Riggs, Chicago youngster ranked second nationally. Only Don Budge, now exploring the courts of Australia, stands above Riggs.

Grant played near-perfect tennis as he turned aside Paul Russell 6—1, 6—3 and Charles Mattman, 6—3, 6—4. He started a day late and had to play twice to catch up with the field.

Riggs, who drew a first-round bye, saw his first action in the tourney yesterday and experienced a few anxious moments as Dr. Philip Hawk of Forest Hills, L. I., took advantage of his unsteadiness. He eliminated the New Yorker, 6—4, 8—6.

Brookline Curlers Beaten

QUEBEC, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Country Club rink from Brookline, Mass., skipped by C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., was eliminated yesterday in a semifinal curling match for the Holt Renfrew Cup. Jack Hackett's Quebec rink defeated the United States curlers 11-9 after they had survived two rounds of the Granite competition in the Quebec City tournament.

Juniors Impress Hart

MONTREAL, Feb. 2 (CP)—Bob Neilson of Stratford, Ont., and Alex Smart, Toronto Marlboro center, have been placed on Canadiens' negotiation list, Manager Cecil Hart revealed on his return from Toronto. Hart said he saw both juniors in action and found they were good National Hockey League material.

McGoldrick Succeeds Shellogg

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 2 (AP)—Jim McGoldrick, reserve left guard last season, has been elected captain of the 1938 Notre Dame football team to succeed Alex Shellogg, resigned.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Eastern football officials propose five downs for offensive team inside 20-yard lines.

Detroit Wings Are Favored By Chicago Hawks

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	19	4	8	84	60	42
Rangers	17	5	9	96	58	39
Chicago	9	7	15	58	75	25
Detroit	6	8	19	56	93	20
Canadian Division						
Toronto	14	7	8	96	84	35
Canadiens	13	7	10	90	86	33
Americans	10	6	12	84	86	26
Montreal	9	4	16	59	77	22

Results Feb. 1

Boston 2, Detroit 0.
Canadiens 6, Toronto 1.
Rangers 6, Chicago 1.

Those Detroit Red Wings may harbor thoughts that fortune has not been good to them this season, what with the team going badly due to injuries and other unforeseen circumstances. On the other hand those same Red Wings should consider themselves extremely fortunate in that the Chicago Black Hawks, only team the Wings must beat out for a place in the playoffs, are also playing poorly.

Last night the Red Wings played aggressive hockey, although beaten by the Bruins, 2-0. They showed none of the finesse or balance of the past two years, but they did make the Bruins hustle and only the superb goaltending of Tiny Thompson kept them from scoring. Defensively they were loose and their backchecking left much to be desired.

Rebuilding Underway

Before the game Manager Jack Adams admitted that the team would have to be rebuilt. And his rebuilding program is already underway regarding forwards. The defense is comprised of veterans, who, with better backchecking from the forward lines, might do. Right now Ebbie Goodfellow, mainstay defenseman of the team, is not in condition and looked it last night.

The victory meant much to the Bruins because by winning they kept their three-point lead over the Rangers. The New Yorkers overpowered their nemesis, the Black Hawks, 6—1. In the other game played last night the Canadiens closed in on the Toronto Maple Leafs for the Canadian Division honors by whipping the Leafs 6—1 in Montreal.

The Bruins were exceptionally good last night. The line of Schmidt, Bauer and Dumart never played better hockey, completely out-skating the Wings both ways and it produced both goals. Bauer scored in the first period aided by the other two and Schmidt broke clear from a Detroit attack for the second goal with less than two minutes of the third period remaining.

Stop Play, No Penalty

Fortunately nothing untoward happened in the game although both teams were roused to temper time after time. For some unknown reason referees were reluctant to issue penalties although they did stop play on several roughing engagements—something the rules do not call for without penalty. Had the game slipped out of hand and assumed riotous proportions, the fault would have rested with Babe Dye and Bert McCaffrey, referees.

Immediately after the game Schmidt, Bauer, Dumart, Clapper, Jackson and Portland left for their homes in Ontario and will not report to the Bruins until Friday night in Toronto . . . The team will not practice again until six o'clock that night in the Maple Leaf Gardens . . . The Leafs will be awaiting them, too, because of the last game there, won by the Bruins, 9-1.

W. M.

Canadian Open Aug. 18, 19, 20

MONTREAL, Feb. 2 (CP)—The Royal Canadian Golf Association has set Aug. 18, 19 and 20 for the Canadian open tournament, to be played over the Toronto Mississauga course. Dates for the Canadian amateur and the Willingdon Cup matches—for the Provincial team championship—both to be played over the Hunt and Country Club course at London, Ont., were left tentative. The week of July 18 had been suggested; but the Association received protests that this was too early. The executive will choose later between the weeks of July 25 and Aug. 1.

Vines Defeats Perry

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Fred Perry, 6—3, 6—4, to lead, 6 matches to 5, in their professional tennis tour. Vines and Walter Senior defeated Perry and Berkeley Bell in doubles, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Official National League Baseball Schedule for 1938

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; italics denote Saturdays]

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AWAY
BOSTON		May *14*, 15, 16 June 26, 29, 30 Aug. 19, 20, 21 Sept. 29, 30	April 19, 20, 21 July 8, 9, 10 Sept. 6, 7, 8 Oct. *1*, 2	April 30, May 1 July (4, 4) Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept. 9, *10*, 11	May 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 23, *23*, 24 Aug 23, 24	May 11, 12 June 10, *11*, 12 July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 35, 36, 37	May 6, 7 June 1, 2, 3 July *16*, 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	May 3, 4, 5 June *4*, 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 28, 29	July 4 at Philadelphia
BROOKLYN	Apr. 25, 26, 27 May 27, *28*, 29 Aug. 12, *13*, 14 Sept. (5, 6)		April *30*, May 1, 2 July (4, 4) Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 9, *10*, 11	April 19, 20, 21 July 8, 9, 10 Sept. 6, 7, 8 Oct. *1*, 2	May 3, 4, 5 June *4*, 5, 6 July 12, 14, 15 Aug. 28, 29	May 6, 7 June 1, 2, 3 July *16*, 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	May 11, 12 June 10, *11*, 12 July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 35, 36, 37	May 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, *23*, 24 Aug. 23, 24	July 4 at New York Labor Day at Boston
NEW YORK	Apr. 28, 29 May (30, 30) July 3 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 23, *24*, 25	April 22, *23*, 24 July 1, 2 July 11, 12 Sept. *3*, 4, 36, 37		May *14*, 15, 16 June 26, 29, 30 Aug. 12, *13*, 14 Sept. (5, 6)	May 6, 7 June 1, 2, 3 July *16*, 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	May 3, 4, 5 June 4, 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 28, 29	May 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, *23*, 24 Aug. 23, 24	May 11, 12 June 10, *11*, 12 July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 35, 36, 37	Decoration Day at Boston Labor Day at Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA	April 22, *23*, 24 July 1, 2 Sept. 3, 4, 4 Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 28, 29 May (30, 30) July 3 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 23, *24*, 25	April 28, 29 May 27, *28*, 29 Aug. 19, *20*, 21 Sept. 29, 30		May 11, 12 June 10, *11*, 12 July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 35, 36, 37	May 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, *23*, 24 Aug. 23, 24	May 3, 4, 5 June 4, 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 28, 29	May 6, 7 June 1, 2, 3 July *16*, 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	Decoration Day at Brooklyn
PITTSBURGH	May 17, 18, 19 June 24, *25*, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 16, 17	May 20, *21* June 21, 22, 23 July 30, *31*, 31 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 22, 23 June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 6, 8, 7 Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 24, 25, 26 June 17, *18*, 19 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 16, 19		April 30, May 1, 2 July (4, 4) Sept. 7, 8, 9, 30 Oct. *1*, 2	May 13, *14*, 15 July 11, 12 Aug. 20 *21*, 22 Sept. 27, 28, 29	April 19, 20, 21 July 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. *16*, 11	July 4 at Cincinnati
CINCINNATI	May 24, 25, 26 June *14*, 15, 30 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 16, 19	May 22, 23 June 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, 8, 7 Sept. 13, 14	May 20, *21* June 21, 22, 23 July 29, *30*, 31 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 17, 18, 19 June 24, *25*, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 16, *17*	April 22, *23*, 24 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 15, 16 Sept. 23, *24*, 25		April 28, 29 May (30, 30) July 3, 4, 20 Aug. 17, 18 Sept. *16*, 11	May 13, *14*, 25 July 11, 12 Aug. 29, 21, 22 Sept. 27, 28, 29	Decoration Day at Chicago
CHICAGO	May 22, 23 June 14, 15, (17, 17) Aug. 6, 8, 7 Sept. 13, 14	May 24, 25, 26 June *14*, 15, 20 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 16, 19	May 17, 18, 19 June 24, *25*, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 16, *17*	May 20, *21* June 21, 22, 23 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 20, 21, 22	April 25, 26, 27 May 27, *28*, 29 Aug. 12, *13*, 14 Sept. (5, 6)	April 19, 20, 21 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 3, 4		April 30, May 1, 2 July (4, 4) Sept. 7, 8, 9, 30 Oct. *1*, 2	June 17 at Boston July 4 at St. Louis Labor Day at Pittsburgh
ST. LOUIS	May 20, *21* June 21, 22, 23 July 29, *30*, 31 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 17, 18, 19 June 24, *25*, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 16, *17*	May 24, 25, 26 June 17, *18*, 19 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 13, 19	May 22, 23 June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 6, 8, 7 Sept. 13, 14, 15	April 25, 26, 27 May (30, 30) July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 9, 10 Sept. 3, 4	April 25, 26, 27 May 28, 29 Aug. 12, *13*, 14 Sept. (5, 6), 6	April 22, *23*, 24 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 15, 16 Sept. *24*, 25, 26		Decoration Day at Pittsburgh Labor Day at Cincinnati
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day June 17 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 6	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4	All Star Game at Cincinnati July 6

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Helping Children to Become Good Letter Writers

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Home's Part in Encouraging Those Childish Messages

How We Grown-Ups Can Help Peter and Betty to Share Generously Through Their Letters to Friends

The Personal Letter—4

By Alice Myers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every Monday morning brought a letter from young Peter who was away at naval training school. Eagerly those at the home breakfast table awaited the postman's ring, and it was the mother who usually tore open Peter's letter. Sometimes she read it aloud; sometimes it was passed to the other members of the group in turn. It was sure to contain a special message for each one in the family and occasionally even for me, a frequent guest in Peter's home. Jolly letters they were, for Peter's sense of humor is keen; and they displayed great facility of expression for a lad of 14. How those at home enjoyed them!

One family's experience, this; but I hope it has been yours, too, and yours; and that it may be yours when small Jonathan and smaller Jean grow up to Peter's years. It will be, surely, if you begin now to foster in them a realization of what well-written letters can mean to those who receive them. Many schools today are helping children find out what fun and how satisfying the art of letter writing may become. Some teachers are especially adept at providing real reasons for writing real letters to actual people, and their pupils' spelling, composition and geography reap the benefit. Such encouragement, however, should not be left entirely to the schools.

Natural Incentive

Home, with its affectionate relationships, provides the most natural incentive to the very young letter writer. When Jonathan and Jean see mother and daddy writing letters, they are eager to follow suit. Quite likely, too, the postman is already one of their especial friends; his comings and goings a never-ending source of mystery and delight. So when Daddy is away from home on business they beg to send their very own message along with mother's letter. Possibly their first efforts at such communication are, to you, mere indeterminate scribbles or unintelligible drawings. You don't discourage them, do you? It lies with you to help them develop their powers of expression.

Why not, for instance, while they are still too young to write, encourage them to dictate to you what they would like to say. Jean's early attempts may be uncertain and wholly conventional, but with your judicious suggestions, she will quickly gain in coherence and facility of expression. Would not her grandmother prefer a spontaneous note like this to a hurried thank-you of your own concoction?

Dear Grandmother:

Thank you for the dress and panties that matched the dress, and thank you for the hat. Thank you for the paints. Thank you for the book and the birthday card.

I've got a doll that costed one dollar, named Mary Dimples Rose Louise Dorothy. She wears baby clothes that are too small for Bobby now. And she makes a noise, "Eeeeeh!" That's what my dolly can do! I can make her stand up. My Mother and my Daddy got her for me.

I got some books from my other grandmother. It's fun to be five.

It rains here. It rained the day I wrote the letter to you.

With love, from Betty.

Betty's letter was printed in the Monitor once before, on the Education Page, and we were told that "Betty prints her name at the end of her letters, giving them a personal touch. And she draws pictures to accompany them, sometimes illustrations of things and people mentioned in her letters, and sometimes pictures that need interpretive notes to be appreciated. She dictates slowly, syllable by syllable, giving her stenographer no inkling of what is coming next."

Beginning Within the Family

Children's letters, when spontaneous, are precious revelations of themselves. It is important, in order to preserve their spontaneity, that these youthful scribes have the right incentive for writing—that of giving pleasure to others. It is the custom in one family, from the youngest to the oldest, to write letters to accompany special gifts. Even when there are no gifts for these special occasions, there are loving letters, written as entertainingly as the writers know how. They are read aloud (except the more personal parts) at the festive table, and are considered the best part of the celebrations. According to the mother in this family, the eagerness of each one to contribute, no matter how crudely at first, started them early on the way to learning and loving the fascinating game of letter writing. "And after the easy exchange of letters in the family circle," she tells us, "it was not difficult to write friendly, entertaining letters to others outside. It seemed perfectly natural to reply promptly and pleasingly to letters of invitation, or to acknowledge gifts, or to write any one of the many kinds of letters required in ordinary life."

Naturally some youngsters will like to write letters better than others, but there are occasions when, as a part of their training in the social courtesies, children should be required to write letters whether they like to or not. This is where our test comes. Of course it would take less time to write the thank-you note ourselves than to keep after Richard until he finally gets it done; it would avoid a certain amount of friction as well. Moreover, we do not want Richard to grow up hating to write letters (as he is apt to if we force him); for such an attitude may prove a handicap to him in future business and social relations, which will depend for their smooth running, perhaps, on the writing of numerous letters.

Our Goal Guards

Firmness and patience are our goal guards. Writing, we can explain to Richard, is something nice he can do for Uncle Dick, who has sent him many toys and games. But even if we win him to a willingness to write, still the blank page may seem an insurmountable obstacle; he just can't think of anything to write about. At this point a bit of a boost from us, tactfully administered, may be all that is needed to dispel his sense of an unpleasant task that must be done—a feeling which destroys all spontaneity at the outset. "Pretend that Uncle has just come and surprised us," we might start him off. "What would you tell him if you found him sitting here when you came in from school?" The value of helping a child to visualize his correspondent is something to remember.

With a little encouragement children will learn to take pride in the appearance of their letters, and your joy in their accomplishment will spur them on. If they are occasionally asked to write a letter for mother, their realization of the importance of their accomplishment will be deepened. Corresponding with children in other countries, perhaps through the Young Folk's Mail Bag in this paper, keeping in touch with friends who have moved away, finding out for themselves how to make and do things by asking for help freely offered by people interested in children's activities, these are ways in which children may develop a useful talent, one that will bring themselves and others much pleasure. Their powers of observation will be strengthened in the process, and their thoughtfulness.

We hope your experience will be strewn with letters from young friends—with those paper bits of childish loveliness.

The fifth article in this series will run next Wednesday.

Upper Row: Left—Afternoon or "Petit Diner" Frock by Schiaparelli, of Black Jersey With Yoke and Little Sleeves of Black Lace. Right—Black Silk Jersey With Interesting Draping of the Bodice. From Robert Piguet. Lower—Silver Sequins Make the Bolero and Trim the Frock of Ice-Blue Crepe From Paquin

Luigi Dias; © Studio Monneret, Paris

Paris Touches For Old Frocks

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

I had planned to give you a hint of what we may expect in the fashions for the coming spring, but after a glance out of the window at the people hurrying along in the sleet and wind of a blustering winter day, I just haven't the courage to talk of printed silks, cottons and muslins. Better let this go by the board until we have seen the new collections (which will be in full swing by the time that this reaches you) and see what we can do about freshening up the winter wardrobe. I am sure that you are feeling "fed up" with the same old frocks which you have been wearing for the past four or five months. That black woolen dress, for instance, which goes out every day under the fur coat—you have seen enough of it. Well, never mind, if you are handy with the needle or have a seamstress to follow your instructions, there are ways of cheering it up and making it look quite different.

Sequins are fashionable. Small ones in jet, gold or silver may be sprinkled over the bodice and sleeves of the old black frock, with an over-lapping row around the wrists and neck or they may be sewn in a scroll design extending onto the shoulders and maybe dripping down the front of the bodice. A wide girdle and a little "lip-fold" at the neck of the same shiny paillettes and behold, its own mother wouldn't recognize the frock! If the girdle doesn't suit your "figger," try big, square pockets of the sequins set low at the front of the skirt (a Molyneux idea). If sequins seem too dressy, a girdle of colored crepe tied at the side with long ends and a little turn-over collar to match, answers the same purpose and if you want to add to the camouflage, put a narrow piping of the color at the edge of the skirt.

If the frock has elbow sleeves or if the lower part of the long sleeve is shiny or worn, there is Madame Lanvin's idea of horizontal bands of velvet in different colors from elbow to wrist and a "carry-on" of the color scheme in the girdle or neck drapery. A plastron (another Lanvin idea) in white piqué or colored velvet or heavy woolen material, triangular or square, attached with big buttons to the front of the bodice, changes the character of the frock and adds to its chic.

Braid embroidery, both in narrow soutache and in wider silk, is much in vogue, especially in white, on the bodices and sleeves of dark-colored frocks. Narrow grosgrain ribbon is also used in the same way. Narrow gold or silver braid used discretely around the arm-holes, neck, and wrists, and on the edge of the skirt and across the pockets, does wonders; and the barbaric necklaces and bracelets of heavy gold, silver or copper discs or links, which are much in vogue at the moment, worn with the plain black frock, dress it up and make one forget its antiquity.

Transforming the Bodice

The bodice will be quite transformed if it is cut out at the front in square, round or heart-shaped form and worn with a chemisette of colored georgette gathered on a running string around the neck, and if the lower part of the sleeve is a bit shabby, it may be replaced by an undersleeve to match the chemisette.

A sleeveless waistcoat in a bright color worn over the dark frock, which was a popular feature of the last Paris collections, covers any imperfections, and a sleeveless bolero of the same material as the frock, edged with metal galloon or tiny colored pipings or with a row of bright buttons down the fronts, is another "bonne idée."

If the bodice of the frock is really shabby, it may be cut off and the skirt worn with one of the new sweater-like tunics in colored jersey, long-sleeved, tight-fitting, collarless, and sprinkled sparsely with beads or small sequins or embroidered in a dashing design in colored silk or wool. And, by the by, this is the sort of blouse which we shall all be wearing with our new spring tailored suit.

What of the Evening Gown?

So much for the day-time frock, now what of the evening gown which is also past its prime? We are not concerned with those in lighter colors, they can always be sent to the dyers; but the black and dark-colored are our problem. The skirts of evening gowns have changed very little in the past six months, so it is with the bodices that we are chiefly concerned. However, if we can change the aspect of the skirt by the addition of a full panel of colored taffeta, georgette or lamé, set below the waist-line at the back and sweeping to the floor, that is, so to speak, so much to the good. This panel may be carried in flat folds over the shoulders and down to the top of the bodice at the front, like the model by Capt. Molyneux which has the panel and bodice drapery of pink and black striped taffeta. Mlle. Chanel uses Delft blue chiffon in much the same manner on a navy blue satin frock.

If the evening bodice is shabby, it may be cut off just above the waist-line and replaced by folds of a soft material—chiffon, organza or lace, in a light becoming color. Madame Lanvin uses silver lamé with a black silk jersey skirt, arranging it in two full folds which are shirred at the edges at the front and back and narrowed at the sholders by clips of seed pearls.

Endless Disguises

For the woman of slim figure, a sash of taffeta or surah in a bright color, crossed at the front and back of the bodice, carried around the waist and tied at the side with long ends, gives a complete transformation to the plain black evening gown.

Mainbocher, Lucien Lelong and other leading houses are showing evening gowns which have a dark skirt and a colored bodice, usually in the sweater style, of lamé, brocade or silk crepe, which gives us another idea for remodeling.

The old black lace frock has endless possibilities of disguise. Its bodice may be replaced by one of taffeta, tightly fitted or in brassière fashion. It may be worn over a colored taffeta slip or its original black one may be enlivened by rows of pink and blue taffeta bands on both the skirt and bodice.

The bolero is a saving grace for the old frock. Mlle. Chanel is mainly responsible for the revival of this useful little garment, which reaches to just below the bust-line in the latest models. Chanel makes it in heavy white lace with long sleeves to wear with a black evening frock, in silver lamé, box-pleated, with three quarter length sleeves for a frock of the same material and of bands of varicolored tulle with elbow sleeves worn with a fluffy frock of navy blue tulle.

Through the Editor's Window

It Depends on What Seems Worth Winning

By Mildred Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Is this sort of thing a fact?" asks my friend, thrusting at me a clipping the import of which had disturbed her deeply. I had seen the item in the paper, but read it again. "Doctor Degrees Won in Bunches by 'Ghost Writer'" was the headline. It told in rollicking style, with reference to an article in the Yale Daily News, about a man who was carrying on a lucrative business supplying to students of several colleges, themes and theses on order. Gaily this New York "merchant" had claimed having won by proxy a sheaf of M. A.'s and Ph. D's. "Can this sort of thing happen?" repeated my friend, her eyes reflecting the dismay she so evidently felt.

Of course the news item was written with tongue in cheek, so to speak. College boys, the rascals, revel in such stories, and are not at all conservative about adding a few imaginative details. However, I do know for a fact that such commercial ventures exist and have been used by some college students, although I know of none on so pretentious a scale. There are people who write speeches and club papers on order, also. (Don't ask me for addresses, for I prefer that you write your own!)

My answer to my friend was one that most of you would probably give; one that she herself would give: People can cheat at almost anything—if they want the kind of result that can be got from cheating. College authorities are on the alert but they are not G-men, nor have they time to be. Club women and banquet guests may hear a better paper or after-dinner speech if it is prepared by an expert; but something genuine, something that is more important than a good speech or paper, is by this method certainly lost. It depends on what one cares about getting.

People can always cheat to gain quick results—in college and anywhere else in human life. Perhaps it is never found out. But the one who accepts credit that is not deserved, usually knows it.

* * *

I am inclined to lay much of this at the door of such artificial ratings as the old-fashioned school report card. Unless you thought it out and came to independent conclusions, did you not go through school accepting as fact someone else's verdict about what you did or did not know in geography, or history, or economics? Don't children get into the habit of thinking that the world's rating of them is always a true one, and as a consequence seldom place above it an honest self-rating? Yet it is never too late to begin.

When teaching in a school that was genuinely interested in education, I used to talk out with the children this business of being honest with oneself, and would sometimes ask them to grade themselves over a period of weeks. I invariably found that when thus challenged they were remarkably sincere, discerning critics. "I got the answer but I don't understand it," one would say, marking himself down, with a grin. "I really know more about this than shows at the moment," would be another's explanation. "Of course there is a lot in being able to give it out and eventually that's got to count too; but the mark should not be failure for I have got down to business, and have dug into the subject better than I ever did in my life. That's going places."

* * *

It is much easier to get away with cheating; big or petty, in order to win undeserved credit in this world, than many honest people realize. In the case of small social or academic triumphs one indeed may never be exposed. It is easy to accept and bask in some one else's flattering statement that one's speech, one's singing, or one's latest published article is "marvelous," when one knows in one's heart that it is far from one's best work. Sometimes, of course, through false self-consciousness or self-depreciation or too much self-esteem one's heart-of-heart private verdict is too low or too high. There is such a thing as making progress in accurately rating one's own work, too.

So it is that the other fellow's comment is always worth at least considering; and if sincere, his generosity in giving it can always be appreciated. But unless one is chiefly interested in the worldly effect of one's work, one usually knows down deep, whether it represents real progress over one's previous work—and that is the thing that counts. Has one grown deeper, stronger, surer, clearer? For example, has one made real progress in overcoming fear of speaking on one's feet (no matter how poor the speech), or in amassing source material (no matter that the resulting theme is worse than the last one; for the next will be better)? These are inward acts that others cannot know and include in judgment.

"Educate" is a beautiful word—to lead out, lead forth. The person who always cares for the rating of another to the exclusion of an honest rating of himself, never walks in the path of true education. The same principle holds in any other field of human endeavor. And one's method in going forward depends, doesn't it, upon what one counts worth winning.

A Wednesday Column

Women of Europe Serving Peace

By Social Reforms That Build Fairer Relationships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend,

The other evening I attended a small party composed entirely of women. It was held to discuss certain problems of the moment for the purpose of gaining, if possible, new light upon them. Conversation turned upon the question of peace and war and one of the women remarked that it seemed almost hopeless for ordinary people, women especially, to attempt to influence the issue. How, she asked, could women produce the slightest effect upon international affairs when they did not know so much as the first thing about diplomatic relationships, and no more about the actual trend of events than the newspapers told them?

Possibly she put her objection forward mainly for the sake of argument. If so, she realized her object. Immediately a discussion ensued which showed that the other members of the party regarded diplomatic action not as a matter isolated from public thinking but rather as the outward and visible sign of it. Indeed as a matter wholly bound up with the attitude of the ordinary man in the street.

Peace, the women said, in the long run, might be negotiated by statesmen. But statesmen could not bring to pass any good or bad relationship between countries without the backing of a common desire built up on a groundwork of good or bad social experience.

* * *

Such an argument raised queries. In answer to them, various women enumerated ways and means by which the social experience of Great Britain was evolving a common desire for peace, and quoted sufficient evidence to prove that British statesmen were moving in correspondence with it. But Great Britain was not the world: not even Europe. Other European countries too must be evolving, through social experience, a common desire for peace.

Later, for my own satisfaction—aided by a small bundle of letters from friends in different countries—I sorted out the details of how in other countries some of these desires are evolving.

In France, for instance, women have been at work upon an "address" to the American President. French women believe that America may yet save world peace, and they are sending, by Madame Malaterre-Sellier, a letter to President Roosevelt. The letter comes from some 90,000 French mothers and women teachers and states that "everything is expected" from the great American Republic, since it lies in its power to make it possible for the people of the world to organize an efficacious resistance to war. French women wish to see a complete moral disarmament by means of an equitable distribution of necessary raw materials. They would like to see an embargo put on such materials as oil to aggressor nations. They wish the help of the United States to "grant the chance to exist, and deny the chance to kill."

French women are also at work in another direction. They are influencing social experience in regard to temperance. At a conference of L'Union Fraternelle des Femmes, they discussed ways of combatting the drunkenness which is indulged in during the leisure hours conferred by the shortened working week. No licenses, they agreed, should be issued to new public houses. The week of 40 hours should be extended to all places where drink is sold. Cabarets, like the shops in France, should be closed on two days a week. The women believed that in the question of temperance they had approached a problem of the utmost importance to their country.

* * *

From Switzerland a letter told of the formation, in Zürich, of a Democratic Union of Women. The Union has as its objective "any form of co-operation which may strengthen the principles of democracy." Its members seek to influence public thinking through education, social service, religion, and economic questions.

From a friend in Budapest, came the news of how the Archduchess Anna is preparing the ten thousand girl guides of Hungary for the very first Guide Jamboree, which is to be held in the Buda mountains in 1939—a long time ahead, it seems, but the young women of Hungary intend to make a deep impression upon the thinking of the youth of the world by a display of good fellowship. They are learning languages—thirty-two languages, to be precise—in order that they may talk freely with their visitors. And they are practicing the arts of hospitality, and especially the art of cooking. The experiences gained at the Jamboree, they say, are intended to form a bond of real friendship between the young people of all nations.

* * *

A Polish friend told me of an effort to influence social experience in quite another direction. In Poland, the women are striving to reform the law which concerns property. The Napoleonic Code—heavy as it has always been on women—still exists in Poland, and through it married women are debarred from holding property, even if owned before marriage. Their only right is over money which they actually earn themselves. In the experience of the women of Poland this state of affairs tends to friction in the home. And friction in the home leads to friction abroad. Affairs in a country will not run smoothly, they say, until justice is established. My friend adds, however, that as women have their representatives in Parliament, and as a commission is already considering the matter, there is every likelihood that reform will come soon.

Lithuania—one of those little countries which lie on the Russian side of the Baltic Sea—is still busy settling the position of its women. A friend who lives in those parts told me how, at Kaunas, an All-Lithuanian Women's Congress was held for the first time since national independence was declared, and how it discussed the problem of the State in its relation to women—a problem which included such questions as that of women's place in the family, in education, in economic matters, and of women's influence in regard to morals and to national defence. The members of the congress asked for the establishment of an equal moral standard, and for the recognition by the State of their work as housewives and home-makers. They recognized that no country could experience social well-being until such matters were balanced satisfactorily.

* * *

Finally Portugal: In a letter from Lisbon a friend told me that Portugal is awakening to the need for social betterment in domestic service, and that the national "Junta" is at work on behalf of lonely little girls who come to the towns in search of employment. They are also training them in the ways of good citizenship. The affair is wonderfully well organized, my friend says, and that is a triumph for Portugal, where women are almost entirely unused to organization of any kind.

Fundamentally, every one of my letters was concerned with the building up of a common ideal through improving social experience. I wish I had had my letters at the party, they would have borne out so clearly everything that the women said, and would have broadened it to embrace a wider experience than that of Great Britain alone.

In Europe—so it has been stated—90 per cent of the people want peace, and they will achieve it progressively through the development of that social consciousness which is, in itself, peace. Women, as well as men, take a part in this development and there is a vigorous activity about the process that is exceedingly satisfactory and satisfying.

Yours very sincerely
Phyllis M. Lovell

More Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Pfeffer Nissin (German)

Sift
1½ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon salt. Lightly mix in
¾ cup shredded almonds and
3 tablespoons chopped citron. Beat
2 eggs and blend thoroughly with
1½ cups brown sugar. Combine with dry ingredients, adding more flour for ease in handling. Roll into sticks and cut in 1 inch pieces. Leave in refrigerator for 1 hour or more. Place on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 18 minutes.
Yield: 3 dozen.
Approximate cost: 33 cents.

Honey Gingernuts

Sift
1½ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt and
1½ teaspoons ginger. Lightly mix in
½ cup chopped nuts. Mix
½ cup strained honey
½ cup sugar
½ cup melted butter and
1 beaten egg. Stir liquid ingredients into the dry, adding more flour if necessary to make a batter of right consistency to drop from spoon on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 10 minutes.
Yield: 3 dozen.

A Velvet Hanger You Can Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An innovation in useful, practical ideas is an attractive dress hanger which allows the long party dress to be folded at the waist line and keeps the frock from touching the closet floor; or it may be used to keep the knitted dress from stretching; or, made in darker colors, it will serve to keep the furs from falling on the closet floor.

Made in one of the luscious pastel colors of velvet, which has the added advantage of preventing the dresses from slipping, the hangers will make most appropriate and attractive gifts for the young college girl and her friends, or for the bride. Or it may be used for one's own comfort and pleasure. If a less expensive gift is desired, gay flowered chintz, taffeta, quilted chintz, or any bias scrap left over will be equally effective.

Materials Required

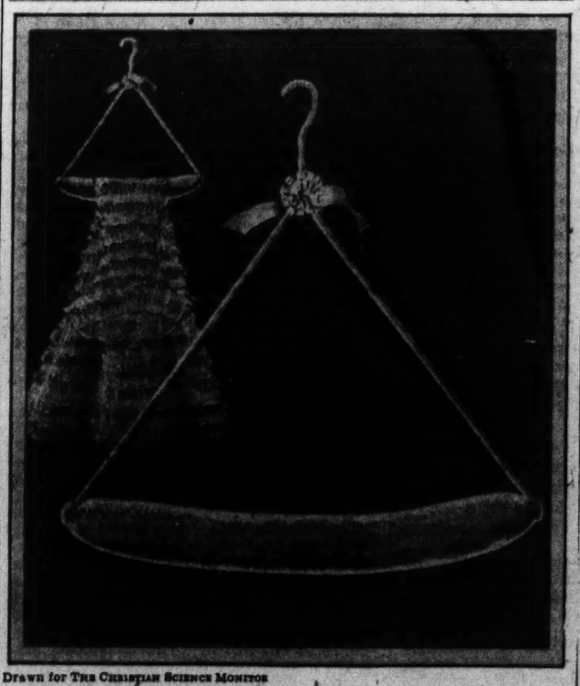
The material is cut on the bias all the way through, so as to get a true bias. Three quarters of a yard of non-crushable velvet or other material is required. As this amount of material will make five hangers, the cost proves nominal. Thirty inches of medium-size cable cord; two thirds of a yard of No. 3 satin ribbon; some lambs wool or cotton for padding, and an ordinary unpainted wooden coat hanger are required.

First, find the true bias of the material. Cut through the material. The large piece which covers the body of the hanger should measure 6 by 19 inches. Either run pins along the six-inch measurement, or cut a piece of cardboard six inches wide and use that as a guide. Cut the larger strips first as the smaller bias strips may be pieced together for the covering of the cable cord. Unscrew or detach the wire hook from the wooden part of the hanger. Pad the wooden part with the lambs wool or cotton batting to make an even round shape about two inches thick.

If the surface seems rough or lumpy, take a thin layer of cotton sheeting and sew firmly around. This will ensure a smooth surface to be covered by the velvet. The curved part is used as the top, so pin the center of the velvet across the top, so as to have the seam at the bottom. At the bottom, baste one side of the velvet to the cotton. Baste a small hem at the other side of the velvet and with small stitches sew together, keeping the velvet smooth. Gather each end and sew neatly to the cotton.

Covering Cord and Hook

Next, cut a bias strip of the velvet one inch wide and cover the 30 inches of the cable cord for the hanging part. Baste one side of the velvet to hold the cord, and baste a small hem at the other side, and then sew together with small stitches. Attach the hanging cord to each side of the padded hanger. Finish these sides with a small velvet button made by cutting an inch circle of the bias velvet and stuffing it with a bit of cotton, then gathering around the velvet and pulling together. With another bias one-inch strip, cover the wire hook, turning back the top end carefully so that the wire will not pull through. Find the exact center of the hanging cord and attach the covered wire hook there. Sew securely. Wrap a small piece of the ribbon around both, tie a knot and sew down. Finish off with a ribbon rosette.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Velvet Hanger Like This Is Most Attractive With Its Luscious Pastel Covering, and Is a Careful Keeper of the Long Party Frock. The Accompanying Article Contains Directions for Making

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The Home Forum

Craftsmanship in Snow

IT WAS one of those almost perfect winter evenings, the kind that often follows a New England snowstorm. The air was more crisp than biting. Even starlight would have been enough to illumine the expanse of white that mantled the village and clung like fluffy cotton to the branches of trees, but a full moon traced on the snow a lacy pattern of shadows in which every line was distinct. The occasional whistle of a train in the distance was softened as though it did not wish to disturb the stillness. But nearer at hand was a more persistent, less discreetly audible rhythm. It was Mr. Meggis working his way up his driveway with a long-handled shovel.

If I could, I would have slipped by unnoticed, for a snowbank is not the most propitious spot for a conversation. But, as usual, Mr. Meggis was in a talkative mood.

* * *

"IT'S A PLEASURE to be at it again," he began tentatively. I suspected that what he wanted was an excuse to rest. Yet the generous width of the path that he was clearing hardly was in keeping with such a theory.

"It gives you a chance to enjoy nature," he went on, correcting my unspoken thought. "Oh, I know," he admitted, as if preparing for objections, "you imagine that you can go out and take pleasure in nature in its unadulterated state. Perhaps you can. But how often do you?" There was a familiar note of triumph in his tone. I knew that he felt he had me cornered.

"Yes, you try it occasionally," he continued as he started swinging his shovel again. "But that isn't what I'm getting at. What I mean is that you relish it more if you have some purpose for being out in it. You really appreciate it when you catch a glimpse now and then over your shoulder of some detail that you never had noticed before. Take that shadow of the tree there. Or the moon over the hill. You get the feel of it better when you have been out in the snow for a while. And if you hadn't a job on your hands—shoveling snow, for instance—you wouldn't be here long enough to build up—well, what they might call in the theater—the atmosphere."

I might have objected that being buttonholed by Mr. Meggis was another reason for being in the same spot long enough to catch the feel of the atmosphere. Not having a shovel in my hands, it was beginning to be chilly. But I refrained.

"There's something else to it than that," he hurried along, suspecting that I might want to be off. "Did you ever consider that there is an art to shoveling snow?"

"Come now, Meggis, that's a bit steep," I objected as I remembered the trucks that I had seen carting away dingy heaps of slush in the city during the day. "Don't you mean it's a business?"

But Mr. Meggis was not to be put aside. "No, sir," he insisted stoutly, "though I will admit that it might more accurately be called a craft than an art. I don't mean clearing the streets of a city. That's just a municipal service, something to be done as quickly and as efficiently as possible. What I refer to is the shoveling of snow that a man does for himself. That's where genuine craftsmanship comes in anyway, when a man does something primarily to satisfy himself—and the return, financial or otherwise, is a secondary affair."

"Snow, Mr. Meggis," I interposed firmly, "interferes with the proper operation of your automobile. You are out here removing it from your driveway, so that you can get your car out of your garage—regardless of what you may argue about craftsmanship."

"That," said Mr. Meggis, "is where I have you. That is just what I am trying to explain. If I regarded the removal of snow as a humdrum operation merely to facilitate the mechanics of motor locomotion, and if I hurried through it, to be done as soon as possible with an uncomfortable task, it would be just a job. But by making it an art—or a craft, if that suits you better—it becomes a pleasure.

* * *

"DID YOU NOTICE that I am shoveling a wider path than I need?" he went on.

I admitted that I had.

"That," he said," is intentional. That is part of the system. When I finish with this driveway, it is going to be something that I shall be proud of—in a modest sort of way, of course. It won't be anything to point out to the neighbors. But when I look at it, I won't feel apologetic about it. I won't mention casually that 'the youngsters must have been trying to get away for some skiing' when they cleared it, and I won't mutter that it is 'so difficult now to hire people to do a proper job.' No, sir, I won't have to make any explanations. That driveway will speak for itself.

"Now if I were rushing along, thinking only about how much work was involved, it would seem longer and considerably harder. But when I take my time and put in some extra flourishes, it actually becomes a pleasure.

* * *

"LOOK AT IT another way, which really amounts to the same thing. Three-quarters of any job is just plain drudgery. It's the extra quarter that counts, the part that doesn't have to be done, the polish that makes the result better than average when it is finished. It's there that you find the difference between work and pleasure."

"What do you mean?" I asked, for he was getting near the end of his stint.

"Why," he returned, rejoiced at the opportunity to explain one of his pet theories, "work is what you have to do and pleasure is what you want to do. So if you decide that the job is something you want to do, and put in extra touches to prove it, the work immediately becomes a pleasure."

Mr. Meggis was knocking the snow from his shovel and preparing to depart to the warmth and light of his cheerful living-room. But before he went, I stopped for a moment with him to admire the landscape again.

"Do you think, Meggis," I ventured cautiously, "that a few extra touches on my driveway would measurably increase your pleasure?"

"No," he replied in a detached manner, giving the problem due consideration, "I think that now I have earned a leisurely hour before the fire with a book. Proportion, as well as attention to details, is one of the essentials of craftsmanship."

EDWIN P. MELVIN

Name Not the Rose

NAME not the crimson rose, O name
No flower lifted into flame,
No jonquil and no tulip burning.
Name them when April is returning.
But name the lovely iris, white
As snow that drifts along the night.
The ivory Star of Bethlehem,
The iris with the carven stem;
The creamy poppy lifting up
Its fluted petals in a cup.
Name these when snow is falling, name
No flower lifted into flame
But those, immaculate and lost,
As pale as snow, as cool as frost.

HAROLD VINAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Museum, Stockholm

CAROLINE BYGLER: *An Oil Painting by Olaf Johan Södermark*

OLAF JOHAN SÖDERMARK, who was considered Sweden's best portrait painter in the 1830's and 40's, began life in the army. He saw action with the Swedish army in Germany, was decorated for bravery and promoted to be a major. Some years later he was commissioned to draw up plans for a new fortress and did valuable work in topography and map drawing.

From childhood Södermark had artistic leanings and, in private, he drew portraits and landscapes. He first became known as an artist through an engraving of the then Crown Prince and some other portraits which were published in a magazine. In 1824 he went abroad, to Paris and Rome, to study art and to find out if he really had a talent for painting. Beginning by copying great works of art, he presently found that his real talent lay in portrait painting. He returned to Sweden in 1828 and in the following year exhibited four portraits, at the Academy. A few years later he went, with a scholarship from the Academy, to Munich, where he studied for a while under Rottmann, the landscape painter; but portraits were still his chief occupation. The following year he resigned from the army.

Södermark was a most productive painter. His early training in map drawing led him to study carefully his models and, while bringing out their individuality, all details received careful attention. His portrait of Caroline Bygler, painted in Rome in 1835, is a fine example of Södermark's art and also a typical portrait of that period. It is rich in color. The white lace head-dress stands out against the red wall and yellow silk covering of the sofa, and the lady's lilac silk dress and red shawl all blend together charmingly.

"Up Early to My Lute"

SAMUEL PEPYS could not grow up. He never learnt the so-called expediency of curbing his childish enthusiasms. And his deepest enthusiasm was for all kinds of music—"musique . . . I cannot but give way to, whatever my business is."

He would sit up late and rise early, when his warm heart was moved with the longing to sing or fiddle or pipe. To him merrymaking was almost inseparable from music; whether he was sitting up with his wife and servants, or dining with old cronies, or even traveling by boat or coach with jovial strangers, he would spontaneously burst into song, or take out his lute, his flageolet or his "viallin."

* * *

ONE DAY HE was journeying to the Hague by coach—a minor member of the happy party sent to fetch King Charles II from Holland after his "travels." Behind him in the coach sat "two very pretty ladies, very fashionable, and with black patches, who very merrily sang all the way and that very well." How could he resist such provocation? He pulled out his flageolet from the long pocket of his wide-skirted jacket and piped a gay, shrill little accompaniment for the singers.

Again, traveling one evening along London's great highway of his day—the Thames—he fell to talking to his fellow-passenger, whom he found so congenial that, within a few minutes, their two voices were echoing in song across the river.

Pepys also found music a solace. One night, all alone on board ship, probably sad at being away from his wife, from whom he could not bear to be parted for long, he poured out his melancholy on the strings of his violin. . . . "Nothing but music with me this morning, to my great content." . . . To a man of such tireless energy and industry—with the indomitable curiosity of a newspaper reporter—music must have been an ineffably soothing influence.

* * *

AND YET HE spared no pains to perfect his musical technique; he was no indolent amateur. He took lessons in every form of music that attracted him, and encouraged his wife to do likewise.

In his earlier indigent days, he had lute lessons from a butler. Later, he and his wife learnt singing with Mr. Theodore Goodgroome. When he grew wealthy, he bought a spinet, whereupon he says: "I will do my business as to finding out of chords."

But, not content with being an executant, he must also study composition. One of his songs, "Beauty, Retire," attained some popularity. "I know it is good in its kind," he remarks with gratification.

Childish in the multiplicity of his enthusiasms, he also had a certain childish vanity, which is in no way objectionable. After playing the lute in the dining-room one evening, he naively remarks: "I took much pleasure to have the neighbours come forth into the yard to hear me."

* * *

PEPYS WAS NOT merely an inquisitive gossip, who noted down scandal and all the superficialities of everyday life, with no sense of deeper issues, with no strong feelings, no appreciation of beauty. It is true that, with his great gusto, his childish, indiscriminate interest in all the life of a great city, he writes at equal length on matters of state, such as the Coronation, and on personal trivialities. But music laid bare a "high seriousness" in his nature, and inspired him to prose of a beauty undreamt of in a mere gossip-writer.

After seeing a play—"The Virgin Martyr," by Massinger and Dekker—he writes: "That which did please me beyond any thing in the whole world was the wind-musique when the angel comes down, which is so sweet that it ravished me . . . that neither then, nor all the evening going home, and at home, I was able to think of any thing, but remained all night transported, so as I could not believe that ever any musick hath that real command over the soul of a man as this did upon me."

And the practical Mr. Pepys adds: "It makes me resolve to practice wind-musique, and to make my wife do the like."

R. A. J.

A Palace Seen in the Moonlight

MRS. JACK was charming, affable, and, after dinner was over, expressed her desire to show us her house that very night. The streets were heavy with snow; the conveyance that took us there was one of those curious "booby hutches" peculiar, I think, to Boston; an old-fashioned closed landau or hack on runners. A full moon was riding high in an icy sky, a bitter-cold wind was blowing. It was a miraculous transition, to pass from the bleak depths of winter through the low door that admitted us to a moonlit garden full of mimosa trees in bloom, the air as soft as Mediterranean spring, the fountain splashing, the breath of unseen flowers, and a nightingale singing. . . .

The palace, massively plain on the outside, encloses a large square court, glassed over at the top above its three high stories. The inner walls are adorned with Venetian balconies, galleries, and double-arched windows. Two flights of marble steps lead up to the principal balcony on the first story. On one side a Spanish cloister and an open chapel of ancient stone were dimly discerned in the moonlight. Mrs. Gardner had bought the whole façade of a famous palace on the Grand Canal. She told me it was the original Ca d'Oro; she had found the workmen taking it down because the stone was crumbling and the old façade was to be replaced by an exact reproduction. These, she assured me, were the original carved arches and balustrades, marble pillars and Gothic mouldings. The Spanish chapel and cloister were of another, probably older, period and came from elsewhere. It had taken many cargoes of old stone to fashion it all.

The windows and doors of the house were open to the court and the moonlight, but the great rooms were lighted only by a big wax candle here and there. We could see the glint of a gold frame or the shadowy outline of a statue; there was splendor in that darkness. We sat on the moonlit steps and the nightingale sang. Was it really the immortal bird? The whole effect was dream-like, unbelievable.

—From "Autumn In The Valley," by MRS. WINTHROP CHANLER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Day and Hour

OF ALL days this day
And of it, this hour
Should never pass away:

Like a pressed flower
In time's great book
It shouldn't fade
From sun to shade,
While we stand and look,
Nor this hour close:

Cry, *halter the sun!*
And scatter the rose—
This day shall never be done.

ANDREW HEWITT

Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quality of courage, when it finds expression in some brave action, is universally esteemed; and the world owes much to the intrepidity of explorers, navigators, aviators, and educators. During recent years, however, the great strides made in mechanization have assisted men in their efforts to break geographical limitations, and exploration has been made mercifully easier.

Yet the need for courage is greater than ever before; but this need exists in the mental, rather than in the physical realm. Mary Baker Eddy perceived this, and wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 28, 29): "There is too much animal courage in society and not sufficient moral courage. Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course." This higher order of courage helps mankind to put off the false sense of mortal selfhood and find man's true, spiritual sonship with God.

This is the sublime courage which Christ Jesus manifested throughout his earthly pilgrimage. He had supreme faith in the reality, presence, and potency of God, Spirit. The basis of his words and works being Spirit, he found himself at variance, from the outset of his ministry, with the religious authorities of his day who, while professing to obey God's law, actually contravened it by their material misinterpretation thereof.

Courageously Christ Jesus set at nought materialism. Refusing to believe the evidence of the physical senses, he broke for multitudes the bonds of incapacity and set sufferers free. For him man had no death-horizon; and he freed the daughter of Jairus, Lazarus, the widow of Nain's son, and finally himself, from the dream of death.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, showed dauntless courage when she placed before humanity the teachings of Christ Jesus in their spiritual interpretation and demonstrability. She was persecuted and maligned from every quarter; and similar persecution is, in a measure, encountered today, in accord with her statement (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 221): "The earthly price of spirituality in religion and medicine in a material age is persecution, and the moral distance between Christianity and materialism precludes Jesus' doctrine, now as then, from finding favor with certain purely human views."

Although some advanced thinkers endorse the theory that matter is nonexistent, there yet remains the necessity for proving its unreality and denying the evidence of the physical senses. This is not satisfactorily done by the mere theoretical substitution of an imponderable universe for a seemingly solid, material one. Such would produce a sense of vacuity, and one would be no nearer having "dominion . . . over all the earth" (Genesis 1:26), which it is men's right to have.

Christian Science, emulating Christ Jesus, attributes all glory to God, Spirit, and proclaims a spiritual universe, substantial, perfect, and forever governed and controlled by the infinite divine Mind. Individual man is included in this perfect universe, he himself having dominion over all the lesser ideas of Mind. Perfect man, living in this perfect universe, where no breath of evil in any form can ever seem to be, cannot be said to need courage. He lives in the realm of divine Love, where fear has no place. Only while materiality claims to exist and operate, to have intelligence and substance abiding in it, does the need for courage remain, with which to refute its false authority.

The carnal mind tries to crucify the spiritual idea. Materialism claims to mesmerize men into believing themselves to be sick, sinful, unhappy, unsuccessful. But humanity can be comforted. Christian Science is God's law made available here and now, and providing the way of release and cure from the myriad miserable arguments of material sense. Steadfastly abiding in God's love and ability to deliver, firm in the understanding of the truth of being, one can overcome mortal error and prove it nonintelligent and powerless.

To put into practice the rules of divine metaphysics may invoke opposition, but opposition cannot nullify demonstrable Science when every aggressive thought of materiality is challenged and courageously conquered by the ideas of Spirit.

Economic and international upheavals in the present century find repercussions in the individual and domestic life of many. Courage is needed to combat the errors of sickness, sin, and unemployment, and heal them; to live quietly and peaceably where thoughts, actions, and characteristics are varied and opposite; to hold to ideals, spiritual vision, and achievement when the way seems dim. Courage is needed to walk alone with God.

The Bible teems with examples of calm courage. The lives of all its great characters testify to steadfast adherence to spiritual vision. Even as they reached the heights of holiness, so may we also through Christian Science, which has revealed the truth of being and the way out of human difficulties.

To each of us relates the promise (I Chronicles 28:20), "Be strong and of good courage, and do it: fear not, nor be dismayed: for the Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Mod

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MOD är en egenskap, som allmänt uppskattas, varhelst den tager sig uttryck i någon hjältemodig handling; och världen står i stor tacksamhetsskuld till forskare, sjöfarare, flygare och uppfostrare för deras oförskräckthet. Under senare år ha emellertid de stora framsteg som gjorts på mekanikens område varit till hjälp för människorna i deras strävanden att bryta ned geografiska begränsningar, och all forskning har i hög grad underlättats.

Likväl är behovet av mod större än någonsin förr, men detta behov ligger på det mentala området, snarare än på det fysiska. Mary Baker Eddy urskilde detta och skrev i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] å sid. 28, 29: "Det finnes i samhällslivet för mycket animaliskt mod men icke nog moraliskt mod. De kristna måste gripa till vapen mot villfarelsen både hemma och ute i världen. De måste kämpa mot synden hos sig själva och andra och fortsätta denna strid, tills de fullbordat loppet." Denna högre form av mod hjälper människorna att lägga av den felaktiga uppfattningen av ett dödligt jag och att finna människans sanna andliga barnaskap hos Gud.

Det är detta upphöjda mod, som Kristus Jesus gav uttryck åt under hela sin jordiska pilgrimsfärd. Han hade en suverän tro på Guds, Andens, verklighet, närvaro och makt. Då grundvalen för hans ord och gärningar var Ande, fann han sig redan från början av sin verksamhet stå i strid mot sin tids religiösa auktoriteter, som under det de påstodo sig lyda Guds lag i själva verket kränkte denna lag genom sin materiella feltolkning därav.

Modigt tog Kristus Jesus avstånd från materialism. Han vägrade att tro på de fysiska sinnenas vittnesbörd, och därigenom lossade han de bojor av oförmåga, som bundit skaror av människor, och försatte de lidande i frihet. För honom hade människan ingen dödshorisont, och han befriade Jairi dotter, Lasarus, änkans son i Nain och slutligen sig själv från dödens dröm.

Upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, Mrs. Eddy, visade ett oförskräckt mod, när hon för mänskligheten framlade Kristi Jesu lära i dess andliga tolkning och bevisbarhet. Hon blev förföljd och nedsvärtad från alla håll; och liknande förföljelser uppstå i viss mån även i våra dagar och i överensstämmelse med vad hon säger i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (sid. 221): "Det jordiska priset för andlighet i religion och medicin är i en materiell tidsålder förföljelse, och det moraliska avståndet mellan kristendom och materialism hindrar Jesu lära nu liksom fordom från att finna nåd hos vissa rent mänskliga åskådningar."

Ehuru en del långt komna tänkare gilla teorien att materien icke existerar, återstår emellertid nödvändigheten att bevisa dess overklighet och förneka de fysiska sinnenas vittnesbörd. Detta sker icke på ett tillfredsställande sätt genom att blott teoretiskt sätta ett ovägbart universum i stället för ett till synes solitt, materiellt sådant. Dette skulle framkalla en känsla av tomhet, och vi skulle därigenom icke komma närmare det herravälde, som ligger i att "råda . . . över hela jorden" (1 Mos. 1:26), och som med rätta tillkommer människan.

Kristen Vetenskap, som vill följa Kristus Jesus, tillerkänner Gud, Ande, all ära och förkunnar ett andligt universum, som är substantiellt, fullkomligt och för evigt styrt och behärskat av det oändliga gudomliga Sinnet. Den individuella människan inbegripes i detta fullkomliga universum och har själv herravälde över alla Sinnets ringare idéer. Den fullkomliga människan som lever i detta fullkomliga universum, där icke ens en fläkt av något som helst ont någonsin kan tyckas förekomma, kan icke sägas behöva mod. Hon dväljes i den gudomliga Kärlekens rike, där det icke finnes rum för någon fruktan. Endast så länge materialiteten gör anspråk på att existera och verka, att hava intelligens och substans inom sig, kvarstår behovet av mod, varmed dess falska auktoritet kan vederläggas.

Det köttsliga sinnet söker korsfästa den andliga idén. Materialismen gör anspråk på att mesmerisera människor till att tro, att de äro sjuka, syndfulla, olyckliga och utan framgång i livet. Men mänskligheten kan finna tröst och hjälp. Kristen Vetenskap är Guds lag, som gjorts tillgänglig här och nu och visar oss vägen till befrielse och helande från den materiella förnimmelsens otäliga, nedslående argument. Genom att ståndaktigt hålla fast vid Guds kärlek och förmåga att befria, och genom att vara fasta i förståelsen av varats sanning, kunna vi övervinna den dödliga villfarelsen och bevisa, att den är icke-intelligent och maktlös.

Den praktiska tillämpningen av den gudomliga metafysikens regler väcker måhända motstånd, men motstånd kan icke omintetgöra den bevisbara Vetenskapen, när varje materiell, aggressiv tanke bestrides och modigt övervinnes av Andens idéer.

De ekonomiska och internationella omvälvningarna i detta århundrade finna genljud i mångens individuella erfarenhet och hemliv. Det fordras mod för att bekämpa sjukdomens, syndens, arbetslöshetens villfarelser och bota dem; det fordras mod för att kunna leva lugnt och fridfullt, där tänkesätt, handlingar och skaplynnen äro olikartade och stridande mot varandra; mod för att, när vägen synes dunkel, kunna hålla fast vid ideal, andlig vision och den ståndpunkt vi vunnit. Det fordras mod för att vandra ensam med Gud.

Bibeln överflödar av exempel på orubbligt mod. Alla dess stora personligheters liv vittnar om ståndaktigt fasthållande vid andlig vision. Liksom de nådde helighetens höjder kunna även vi nå dit genom Kristen Vetenskap, som uppenbarat varats sanning och vägen ut ur mänskliga svårigheter.

För var och en av oss gäller löftet (1 Krön. 28:20): "Var frimodig och oförfärad och gå till verket; frukta icke och var icke försagd. Ty Herren Gud, min Gud, skall vara med dig. Han skall icke lämna dig och icke övergiva dig, till dess att allt som skall utföras för tjänstgöringen i Herrens hus har blivit fullbordat."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1938

WPA Praised As Best System For U.S. Relief

Cleveland Mayor Sees Jobless Problem as National Concern

Visiting Boston

Rise in Unemployment Is Noted in Middle West as in East

The WPA as it has evolved and is now administered is more beneficial to the unemployed than any system akin to the dole, is more feasible financially for city and State than any other program, and as the best relief system yet developed for the nation should not only be maintained but expanded to meet human needs in this present industrial recession.

Such was the message which Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, brought to Boston today. Mayor Burton came here on private and public business. He called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at City Hall this noon. Then the two Mayors went to the Hotel Statler where Mayor Burton delivered an address to the Rotary Club of Boston.

Mayor Burton's plea for continuance and expansion of the WPA comes at a time when Cleveland, a city in many respects comparable to Boston, is again experiencing a rise in relief rolls similar to that in Boston and other large and industrial cities of the nation.

17 P. C. on Relief

At the present time Boston has about 17 per cent of its 800,000 population on relief; 29,000 on welfare and 18,000 on WPA. Cleveland has 15 per cent of its 900,000 population on welfare, about 30,000 of these being on the WPA, Mayor Burton estimates. But Cleveland has 48 per cent of her gainful workers employed in industry whereas Boston, he estimates, has only about 34 per cent of her workers so employed.

For these two cities, and for other large industrial centers of the United States, Mayor Burton believes that the WPA work relief program is the most practical way to meet the crisis.

In an interview Mayor Burton outlined his position in taking a firm stand on the side of the WPA in the almost continuous controversy over various proposals for improving national and local relief programs.

Industrial Problems

The large bulk of unemployment, he said, is, of course, caused by industrial lay-offs. In business recessions—and the present one is a practical example—large industrial centers throughout the nation are the first to face the problem of increased unemployment. The problem of such industrial cities as Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, Boston, and Los Angeles is at once mutual. Therefore the unemployment problem transcends such ephemeral boundaries as State lines and becomes automatically a national problem.

In smaller towns and in agricultural areas the "industrial calamity" is not felt to any such degree as in cities, Mayor Burton continued. Therefore "many a State Government is unable to see the situation in as true or clear a perspective as the Federal Government." On the other hand, emphasized Mayor Burton, Federal officials are in a position to view these industrial centers in their natural relation to national industry and national need. The problem is of national scope and should be met as such.

It is impossible for States individually to finance and direct their own relief program. Some are restricted, said Mr. Burton, by constitutional and legal limitations which make it impossible for them to adopt a large-scale work relief program. Again it is extremely difficult to develop within a single State, harassed as each one is by local and conflicting interests, a satisfactory relief system.

Uniformity Needed

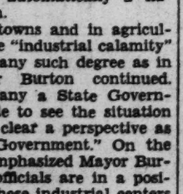
Accordingly, States would be unable to evolve any national uniformity in meeting a national unemployment crisis. Forty-eight different relief systems in vogue—some of which would be inadequate to care for the unemployed, while others would supply only a dole standard—would cause unestimable confusion. And thus the nation as a whole would be retarded in achieving recovery and there would be no national plan to meet a national need—industrial recovery.

On the other hand, through the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and not so cold tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's; moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by light snow in the north portions tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rising temperature tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over the north portion and moderate northeast winds, tonight, shifting to southeast Thursday, over the south portion; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

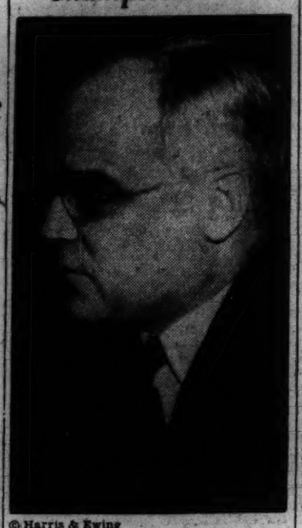
	A	P		A	P
Boston	14	12	Minneapolis	14	10
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	56	48
Chicago	34	28	New York	26	24
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	34	32
Helena	4	2	Philadelphia	24	24
Jacksonville	52	42	St. Louis	44	34
Los Angeles	60	60	St. Paul	14	10
Miami	64	62	San Francisco	50	50
			Washington	26	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 2.
P—Minimum, Feb. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:31 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 1:04 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Champions WPA



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Mayor Harold H. Burton
Cleveland Executive Visits Mayor Tobin in Boston

Trade Pact Foes Must Cite Facts If Protests Count

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—On the eve of a mass meeting in the Massachusetts State House tomorrow, called to protest the proposed Anglo-American trade agreement, warning came from the State Department today that extravagant statements of a few New England manufacturers and members of Congress who seek to blame all their troubles on the reciprocal trade pacts will carry little weight with those concerned with drawing up the new agreement.

Facts, not sweeping claims, are what the Committee for Reciprocity Information is seeking, according to John P. Gregg, executive secretary.

Right now, most of its contacts are with New England business men, since this group would be most closely touched by competition from British products on which tariff concessions might be made.

Feb. 19 has been set as the deadline for the submission of written briefs in connection with the British trade agreement. Oral hearings will begin March 14.

Mr. Gregg agrees that New England manufacturers have a right to protect themselves from ruinous competition, but he warns them that their protests are useless unless they stick to facts. And he intends to pin them down.

Recently, for instance, the Committee received a mass of letters protesting that the closing of the Stevens Linen Works at Webster-Dudley, Mass., was due to Roosevelt trade pact policy. When an investigation was made it was found that no concession had been granted on linen in any of the trade treaties. The Federal Government refused to take the blame and those who promoted the letters recanted.

Nor is a Representative's name an "open sesame." If a letter comes in signed by a Representative which begins with a flat statement that "whole communities will be ruined and thousands thrown out of work" in his district, little heed is paid to it. But if a member of Congress forwards important factual information from a factory in his district, the committee is glad to have that and will use it in preparing data for the State Department on how the proposed trade treaty will affect New England.

Tobin Favors State Taking Boston Piers

Agrees With Commission It Is Best Way to Develop Port

Not a Subsidy

Legislative Hearings

A detailed plan for improvement of Boston's port facilities to meet the competition of other ports which have attracted business from Boston was favored today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Although the Mayor did not appear in person, Thomas Dorgan, legislative agent for the City of Boston, presented the Mayor's views on the plan recommended by the Special Commission Investigating Ways and Means to Development of the Port.

Under the plan the State would purchase at a nominal fee present facilities owned and operated by railroad and steamship companies, according to Samuel Silverman, member of the Commission who explained the recommendations to the State Administration Committee.

The State, through 40-year bond issues, would rebuild, enlarge and otherwise improve the piers taken over, and the railroads and steamship companies would lease the piers from the State at annual rental sufficient to cover amortization of the bonds and the complete expense of running the proposed division of waterways which the commission recommended be established in the State Department of Public Works. Thus the State actually would not spend a cent for the pier development.

Only Way to Meet Competition

Mr. Silverman said this plan constitutes the only way in which Boston can meet the competition from other ports in which the State or cities actually are subsidizing the steamship and railroad companies by building the piers and then turning them over to the companies.

Mr. Silverman, former Boston corporation counsel, said the only possible objection to the plan might arise from the fact that Boston collects taxes on the piers now owned by the companies. If these piers are turned over to the State Boston will lose some tax revenue. However, he said, the eventual pick-up in port business would more than offset the loss in taxes.

The fact that Mr. Dorgan recorded the Mayor in favor of the Commission report was taken to mean the Mayor would not bring up this objection.

The Commission bill also provides for a $100,000 annual appropriation for the Boston Port Authority, $60,000 to be paid by the State and $40,000 by the city. At present the Authority receives less than $40,000 annually, Mr. Silverman said.

Would Increase Members

In addition, the Authority's membership would be increased from five to seven, with a representative of organized labor as one of the new members. Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, favored this feature of the bill and said if this section is adopted he would withdraw similar legislation he has filed.

The powers of the Authority would be increased greatly.

The commission also proposed extension of the State-owned East Boston Pier No. 1 at a cost of not more than $1,000,000. The extension

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Extra Police Sent Out To Call Halt on Crime

In Boston Today

850 Men Put On Extra Police Duty

For the first time within the memory of men now on the Boston force—not excepting the emergency of the police strike during Gov. Calvin Coolidge's administration—850 patrolmen, headquarters clerks and station men have been ordered to report for extra street duty, beginning tonight.

In a swift move to break up bag-snatching, car thefts, juvenile hold-ups, accosting and other forms of delinquency, Police Superintendent Edward F. Fallon issued this order today, making it effective for an indefinite period and holding in reserve some 200 additional police now detailed to clerical or other duty throughout the city.

Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, on announcement of Superintendent Fallon's order, said he did not wish the public to be alarmed over unusual steps taken by the police. There is no "crime wave" in Boston, he declared, but the police arm is taking preventive steps to avoid any such situation as the recent shooting of four policemen in New York City, or the commission of 15 major crimes within one hour in Washington, D. C., last week.

Superintendent Fallon proposes to halt the outbursts of crime in widely separated sections of the city before the sum total assumes the threat of a "crime wave." Today's order is the follow-up of Charlestown's second hold-up in four days in which three youths kidnaped a doctor outside Boston Garden last night, stole his car, robbed a milk firm of $700 and escaped from 20 cruise cars and 50 police in a chase through four adjoining communities.

Superintendent Fallon said the situation called for drastic remedies. He therefore ordered all day men to report for extra duty, out of uniform up to midnight tonight and the night men who are on duty from

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Conference Held On Hospital Probe

A 35-minute conference for the executives making investigations into State mental institutions, held with Gov. Charles F. Hurley today, brought no further disclosures on violence or faulty financial methods—only the announcement that the meeting was called for the purpose of co-ordinating the three current surveys.

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, whose discoveries of eight deaths by violence at two hospitals instituted the investigations, was not invited to the conference.

Those attending were Patrick J. Moynihan, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, who is making an investigation of financial methods used in 16 hospitals; Public Safety Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, who has been ordered by the Governor to report on violent deaths; and Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court, chairman of the special commission investigating the general problems of the State Department of Mental Diseases.

Before the conference convened, Paul F. Ryan, chief secretary to the Governor, received the report made by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Acting Commissioner of the Department of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Car Insurance Law Goes on Mat

The Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance law was on the legislative mat again today.

Before the Committee on Insurance, Representatives and Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton attacked the law for its failure to discriminate in rates between the careless and the safe motorists and recommended the institution of a merit system under which good drivers would obtain rewards in lower rates.

Opponents of such a change, including Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, quickly parried the arguments for merit awards on the grounds that such a system must necessarily be accompanied by a demerit system or higher rates for careless drivers to offset the insurance losses at the other end.

Furthermore, the Registrar argued, a merit system would involve a careful check on petty claims to ascertain responsibility for minor accidents. Under the existing system, insurance companies do not maintain the force that would be necessary to fix responsibility for 50,000 accident cases reported to them annually.

Asked if a merit system had ever been tried out in this country, John W. Downs, counsel for Massachusetts insurance companies, replied that Connecticut had adopted such a system 10 years ago, only to have the local courts throw it out as unconstitutional.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Downs pointed out that the insurance law never was intended as a safety measure, that its fundamental purpose was to spread the costs of insurance over all motorists and to provide protection for all motorists against the carelessness of others.

N. E. Council Puts Out Skier's Guide

The 1938 edition of the New England Council's "Skier's Guide to New England," issued today, gives a comprehensive directory of New England winter sports centers. It contains complete details on ski trails, tows, and jumps, and the location of many open and slalom slopes, parking spaces, cabins and lean-tos.

In addition, it includes pointers on purchasing ski equipment, a skiing bibliography, and a list of ski movies likely to prove helpful and entertaining to both novice and expert.

A map illustrates the four principal activities—trails, tows, jumps and toboggan slides—in 185 communities, with both main highway and secondary route numbers and general "sailing directions" for this region's 791 miles of ski trails, 68 ski tows and 71 ski jumps.

One valuable addition is a listing of telephone numbers at the various centers where skiers and others may obtain accurate, last-minute information on snow conditions before embarking on a long drive or week-end trip.

Hurley Budget On Pruning Table

The pruning shears of the House Ways and Means Committee members were being cleaned and oiled today preparatory to the committee's consideration on Monday of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $72,488,502 budget for 1938.

The committee then will start the annual hearings continuing for several weeks before members will be ready to recommend economies to the legislature. Members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, as in former years, will sit with the House Committee to save time.

Under special scrutiny, it is believed, will come the Governor's additional recommendation outside his budget for $1,000,000 to be used for work relief if the unemployment situation becomes more acute. Many of the members were ready to consider this item an actual part of the Governor's budget thus raising the total figure to $73,488,502, the highest budget in the history of Massachusetts.

Grain Exchange Reports Growth

Steady financial progress and growth in membership is being made by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange—which recently burned its third and second mortgages—it was disclosed today at the thirteenth annual meeting of the organization.

Net operating profit of the Exchange Building last year was $3795, according to the annual report of Carl J. B. Currie, retiring president. This, he said, is nearly 10 per cent on the par value of membership certificates. Based on the surplus shown by the annual report, membership certificates have a book value of about $500 each, he said. The grain inspection department of the exchange inspected 141 carloads and 24 ships having grain aboard, during the year, involving 11,983,806 bushels handled at this port.

Frank C. Bowes was elected president, A. S. MacDonald first vice-president and Dean K. Webster, Jr., second vice-president.

Panaceas Urged By 'Little Men' From Bay State

U. S. Purchase of Used Cars One Proposal at Business Parley

Profit Tax Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—A variety of panaceas, from Government purchase of used cars to repeal of the undistributed profits tax, were brought to the capital today by 30 small business men from Massachusetts who came at the suggestion of President Roosevelt to discuss their relations with the Federal Government.

The Massachusetts delegates met at the Department of Commerce with several hundred men and women from the other 47 States who were chosen either because of their experience in running small businesses or their familiarity with the problems involved.

The delegation from the Bay State was as varied in character as any that came. Its members ranged in vocation from retail shopkeepers to intermediate factory heads. Also present were a well-known Boston attorney, A. Barr Comstock, member of a firm which represents many well-known businesses; Percy Sheldon, a classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard, who is now in the wool business; and Herbert B. Ellis-ton, financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Trade Pacts Injected

The only woman member of the delegation was Mrs. Mona Duncan, Beacon Hill real estate operator.

At a preliminary dinner meeting held at the Willard Hotel last night, the Massachusetts group under the chairmanship of Alfred G. Gaunt of Lawrence, went over the agenda of 10 subjects mapped out for the conference by the Department of Commerce and suggested an additional subject: The effect of the Hull Trade Treaties on New England business. There was no unanimity of opinion on this plank, however. Several opposed the introduction of the controversial trade treaty subject because they thought it was useless to add anything to the Administration's agenda and others because they did not agree that the policy was harmful to the little business man.

One of the most original suggestions came from Peter M. Feinburg, of Watertown, who is officially listed at the parley and colloquially known as "Mohawk Pete." He recommends that the Government buy up used cars of a certain age and scrap them. Such a scheme, he contends, would not only promote recovery, but would increase safety on the road. "Mohawk Pete," is himself in the used car business.

Repeal of Profits Tax

Repeal of the undistributed profits tax where it touches small business was another recommendation that found considerable favor with the Massachusetts businessman.

This move has already been asked of Congress by Roswell Magill, Under Secretary of the Treasury. His recommendation has been adopted by the House Ways and Means Tax Subcommittee which is now debating whether to do away with the undistributed profits tax entirely. Administration leaders are eager to keep the principle of the tax but exclude all but the largest corporations.

New Pay Cut Drive On in New England; Buying Power Hit

Many Men Laid Off and Some Mills Close—Protests Grow

New Bedford Union Sees Speech Curb

Radio Station and Press Accused of Barring Workers' Side

In a growing number of textile towns, thousands of New England workers are finding less money in their pay envelopes this week—less money to pay to the grocer, the butcher, the clothier, and the landlord.

It is the second stage in the nation-wide business recession that commenced last August. The first step came in October, when textile and other mills, finding orders dwindling, stopped looms and spindles, cut working hours, and laid off thousands of workers. Some mills closed entirely.

Now, the pay of those employed is being cut from 10 to 12½ per cent, wiping out the wage boosts granted almost universally on the rising tide of business activity a year or more ago.

Hesitant on Strikes

In face of these conditions, labor leaders, once confident and demanding, ever ready for a strike, now hesitate to call out the employees, believing that even reduced pay is better than none at all. Some leaders, therefore, have agreed quickly to the cuts, but others have protested verbally.

The Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. which has denounced a 12½ per cent reduction for the 19,000 potential workers of New Bedford, Mass., (only 4000 of whom are employed) today filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission at Washing against Radio Station WNBH, New Bedford, charging "unwarranted suppression of free speech over the air."

The Union declared the station refused to radiocast a statement protesting the wage cuts "even on paid time," and that the city's two daily newspapers, owned by the same persons as the radio station, also barred their statement, "even as a paid advertisement."

Cuts in Fall River

The cuts in New Bedford, announced Jan. 24, were followed a few days later by a similar 12½ per cent slash in the textile mills of Fall River, Mass., affecting 16,000 more persons who are or may be again employed.

In some business circles it was charged that Fall River and New Bedford firms, manufacturers of the finest grades of cotton goods in the country, had led the procession of wage cuts in order to present a picture of serious depression to Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his negotiations for an Anglo-American trade treaty. The fine-goods manufacturers were said to fear that such a treaty would reduce tariffs on similar articles from the United Kingdom in exchange for a lessening of English restrictions.

One of the latest textile firms to announce a pay slash is the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, with mills in Salem, Mass., and a bleachery in Peabody, Mass., which stated last night that its 2,900 employees would receive a 12½ per cent reduction, effective next Monday.

Adjustment Sought

Commenting on this action, Wilfred T. Levesque, business agent for the Salem Independent Sheeting Workers' Union, declared:

"The night crew of 700 men up to now was ready to strike, but I advised against it to see if something can be done before the slash goes into effect."

In Westerly, R. I., a protest by an A. F. of L. union, the Associated Workers of Printing and Finishing and Allied Industries, succeeded in having a proposed 12½ per cent slash for 800 employees of the Bradford Dyeing Association reduced to 10 per cent.

Workers in other mills of the Pawtuxet and Blackstone valleys of Rhode Island feared their employers would follow the lead of the Fall River Manufacturers' Association, as in the past, and announce wage cuts soon. C. I. O. leaders there, who have organized most of the mills, were watching the situation closely.

Six mills in Saco, Augusta, Lewiston and Biddeford, Maine, have announced wage reductions to go into effect next week.

At Fisherville, Mass., two textile unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. today abandoned plans for a strike and accepted a 12½ per cent wage cut at the Fisher Manufacturing Company. The cut was accepted with the provision that it be restored "as soon as business conditions warrant."

Confer in Washington

With the purchasing power of thousands of workers thus reduced, Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers of America and an officer of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, called upon Congressman Kent E. Keller (D) of Illinois, Chairman of a House subcommittee in Washington and urged immediate action on the bill to regulate hours and wages of the nation's 1,250,000 potential textile workers. He was accompanied by a delegation from Dyers' Local 1733 of Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Gorman and others in the group said the wage cuts in New England made enactment of regulatory legislation necessary.

John Lyding, vice-president of the Paterson union, said the delegation would call on New Jersey Congressmen today to discuss the textile bill, the wage-hour bill, Japanese imports, and relief.

Ground Hogs Snooze, But Shadow's There

A patient voice on the Franklin Park Zoo end of the telephone—probably the same voice that declines to call "Mr. Lion" to the phone on April 1—gave the ground hog legend a nudge which sent it a little closer to meteorological obscurity today.

What did the ground hogs do? "They did nothing," said the patient voice. "Probably didn't know it was Ground Hog Day. They did the same as they do every day. What's that? Well, they walk a bit, then sleep. Certainly they could have seen their shadows, if they had been looking for them."

As a matter of fact, the two males now caged at the zoo could scarcely have avoided seeing their shadows. They have no "hole" such as is celebrated in the six-weeks-more-of-winter legend but prefer to do their snoozing in the open.

The Weather Bureau put out no special bulletin on the sunshine. Instead, it stated officially that somewhat overcast conditions and a slight moderation in the temperature lay ahead, with the low reading tonight in the middle and low 20's.

New Haven Drops Newport Trains; Protest Is Made

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2 (AP)—This famous summer resort will be without railroad passenger connections with the rest of the United States after March 27, Herbert A. Lawton, Secretary of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, was informed yesterday by J. P. Thorndike, General Passenger Agent of the New Haven Railroad.

Mr. Thorndike's announcement brought an immediate and official protest from Newport last night. The Board of Aldermen directed the City Clerk to protest to Michael Deciantis, chief of the State Division of Public Utilities, and to seek a hearing on the announced abandonment of all regular passenger schedules to Newport.

A few months ago the City was deprived of boat service when the Fall River Line, making Newport a port of call, was abandoned.

Mr. Thorndike told the Chamber of Commerce that railroad freight service would be continued between Fall River and Newport. But he did not answer the question of Alderman Edward A. Martin, who asked how thousands of pieces of baggage now handled in and out of Newport by train, could be routed with passenger service abolished.

The famous old Marlborough Street Depot will be closed, Mr. Thorndike said. This station, built long before wealthy residents had come to depend on the automobile, witnessed in the gay nineties and early nineteen hundreds the annual summer arrival of many of the nation's best known families.

Newport Chamber officials are now seeking through bus service between the City and Boston. The most direct route to New York after March 27 will be to Providence, some 30 miles distant, by bus, thence to New York by rail.

Normal N. H. Relief Load Is Put at 39,840 Persons

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 2—Harry O. Page, State Relief Director, feels that the current direct relief load of 39,840 persons and the expenditure of $3,213,000 for 1937 may be taken as a normal and permanent load.

New Hampshire, he says, "originally considered relief an emergency problem and legislation of an emergency nature was adopted. . . . When it was realized that relief was no longer a temporary problem, the 1937 Legislature gave full control over relief back to the local governments, to be effective on June 30, 1938."

From a peak participation in local relief expenditures of 50 per cent, the State has been gradually tapering off to the present 25 per cent, which will be terminated on June 30 this year.

New Hampshire's relief load in 1937 was almost unchanged from the 1936 load of $3,270,701, although increased unemployment in December raised the number on relief for that month to 39,840 compared to 32,632 in December, 1936.

"In 1936," declares Mr. Page, "the number of persons on relief began to level off to what now appears to be a normal, permanent relief load in New Hampshire."

These figures are apart from old-age assistance, of approximately $975,000 a year.

Delegates

The various political parties are naming candidates for election to the state Constitutional Convention. The election will be held at Town Meeting Day in March and at special elections on the same day in the communities having no regularly scheduled elections. The Convention itself will be held in May.

Although the election has not yet taken on a campaign atmosphere, Republicans and Democrats appear to be seeking a change in the Constitution so as to permit tax reforms. This has been undertaken in the past without results, but now organized groups with considerable influence are behind the move.

The public was made taxation conscious during the 1937 session of the Legislature when sales tax and state

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Brewster Asks Bread Duty To Curb Canadian Imports

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine has informed the House Ways and Means Committee that importation of Canadian bread is seriously affecting all northeastern states, "reducing United States production and depressing American wages."

From 1934 to 1937, Mr. Brewster informed the Committee, 17 bakeries were forced to close in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, throw 100 persons out of employment.

He urged adoption of a three-cent a pound tariff on Canadian bread to "end the unfair competition."

Canadian bread, Mr. Brewster said, entered the United States duty free although Canada imposed a 49.4 per cent duty on American bread. He added that Canadian bread imports were steadily increasing.

During the first 11 months of 1937 imports totaled 3,599,473 pounds as compared with 3,041,000 pounds for 1936 and 171,000 in 1929.

Cites Pay Reduction

Mr. Brewster said the effect on wages had been to reduce first class bakers' wages in Aroostook County, Maine, from $40 and $45 per week to $25 and $30 per week, and that bakers' helpers who received $28 to $30 a week in 1930 received $15 and $18 a week in 1937.

Comparing labor costs, Mr. Brewster said in the eastern United States the cost per 100 pounds of bread was $1.83, in northern New York $1.95, and in Canada, 76 cents.

He declared the importation of bread "seemed a violation of the Anti-Dumping Act."

"The Canadian maker at his highest price gives 20 per cent more bread than the American baker at his lowest price." Mr. Brewster said.

The area in which Canada competed with domestic bakeries, he declared, included Boston, New York Manchester, N. H., Portland, Maine, and other northeastern communities.

"Canadian bakers," he added, "are able to undersell American bakers by five or more cents a loaf.

1000 Jobs Involved

"One thousand American jobs is a conservative estimate of the number affected by this present influx.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Boston—

"Change of Heart," starring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 10:38 a. m., 1:03, 3:28, 6:13, 8:51. Also "The Shadow," with Rita Hayworth and Charles Quigley. 1:47, 3:32, 4:57. Previews tonight at 7:18 and 9:56 of "International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders.

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald and Joe E. Brown in "Sweethearts Bride." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Back in Circulation," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. 10:16 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Tomorrow: Elisabeth Bergner and Raymond Massey in "Dreaming Lips." Also "The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold and Frances Farmer.

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Renie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 10:11 a. m, 12:58, 4:03, 7:06, 10:01. Stage: Benny Fields. The Hartmans.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George. Fenway: 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m.; 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," with John Howard and Louise Campbell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:35, 9. Paramount: 9:20, a. m.; 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 2:30, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:30, 6:50, 9:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Sweetheart of the Navy," with E. Linden. 12, 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Rhodes the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time." Color Musical with Sybil Jason, "Fight to Live," Lennie Hayton and His Orchestra, "Skiing in the Alps," "Unreal Newsreel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"True Confession," with John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and Una Merkel. 3:10, 6:40, 10. Also "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Love and Kisses" with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Scollay: 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Expensive Husbands," featuring Beverley Roberts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 5:50, 8:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Sudics Shapiro, violinist. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Skating Carnival, starring Sonja Henie, North Station. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Sargent's Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. Huntington Avenue. 11.

Gardner Museum—
Guidance through the Museum. Fenway Court. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Little Theater Group, 40 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 3-5.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sonata Cycle Acclaimed

The Arts in Boston

Cheers and "Bravos" again resounded in Jordan Hall last night when Adolph Busch and Rudolph Serkin brought to a close their cycle of the Beethoven violin sonatas. The audience was much larger than at the two previous concerts, and no less attentive, discriminating, and appreciative. It is heartening to see such enthusiasm manifested for an artistic enterprise of fine quality in a field in which showmanship has no place.

The sonatas of this final program were the C minor, op. 30, no. 2; the A major, op. 12, no. 2, and the "Kreutzer," op. 47. To these works the players devoted again those virtuosic and musicianly qualities which have marked the entire series. It would be only repetitious to dwell upon their tone, their vigor of rhythm, their exquisite balance, their complete mutuality. They gave full value to the every measure and every note, and brought a profound understanding to the interpretation of all the various Beethovenian moods and of each work as an artistic unit. Not even the pause to repair a broken violin string, in the Scherzo of the C minor Sanata, destroyed the impression.

The high point of the recital and of the series was of course the "Kreutzer" Sonata, which came amazingly to new life. Almost always this sonata is treated as a piece for solo violin. Now, for once, it was heard as chamber music, with the piano part allowed equal stature and given equal value. Often enough we have heard brilliant playing of the violin part, but we can remember no comparable performance in this work by a pianist. Yet Mr. Serkin's playing did not detract at all from Mr. Busch's. The two played as one, to the greater glory of Beethoven. The performance was a superb climax to a series of recitals that has been a high light of the artistic season. We hope to hear these artists again next year, in ensemble and separately.

L. A. S.

Ben Pinchot

Claudia Morgan
In "Wine of Choice," the New Play by S. N. Behrman Which Comes to the Wilbur Monday

Fifty Americans

The Boston Museum of Modern Art continues to fulfill its promise. Shown currently at its gallery in the Boston Art Club is a selection of oil paintings by 50 living American Artists. The pictures come as a loan from the permanent collection of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York. Since this museum is dedicated to native art, it has been particularly attentive to present-day trends. The artists represented are for the most part already known in America as the generation which has replaced Luks and Henri, Bellows and Davies.

The most marked characteristic of these American artists is breadth. In subject, sentiment, technique they display independence, and on the whole each seems to find the method best suited to his temperament. The Whitney pictures do not favor extremes of modernism but they do include all the tendencies from realism to abstraction, from riotous color to neutrals, from studio subjects to "social" themes. While formerly American artists, with some exceptions, failed to react to the American scene, this Whitney group records a great deal about life in the twenties and thirties in the United States.

Looking at the exhibition in full range, one finds a high average, with few poor works, few of exceptional quality. More artists are painting better. The painter today knows more about color, and should get more out of it. He has had the benefit of discovery, invention, revolution by great colorists. And yet, here, at the Art Club, we find few painters who still do not know the potentiality of pigment, how they could put it to work, to speak, to express, to record more effectively.

Bright spots in the exhibition are works by such outstanding Americans as Ernest Lawson, with "orchestrated" effects of color and light; Morris Kantor, whose brush bestows distinction on any subject; Yasuo Kuniyoshi, who transforms the commonplace object into something fanciful; Charles Sheeler, who provides contrast to the others with his smooth coloring and neat edges.

For this spectator, at least, it appears that American painters want to do more than manipulate paint; they have a literary flair, a desire to depict everyday life, imparting something of the tempo, the mood, the atmosphere. Thomas Benton, Charles Burchfield, Molly Luce, Reginald Marsh, Charles Sheeler, Joe Jones are all making comment, all providing some illustration of American life. They enrich the idea, give it substance, body, force with the medium of paint.

On the other hand, the studio type persists, with his rarefied still-lifes, his figure compositions, his decorative patterns.

The current American exhibition at Worcester supplements this one very nicely. The same painters are represented, sometimes brought even more freshly up-to-date. There is much to learn, much to enjoy in the Boston Art Club exhibition. The committee in charge has made the show more interesting still with informing, often witty, and sometimes challengeable labels, to accompany the exhibits.

D. A.

First Step Taken In Drive to End R.I. Racing Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2—The first step toward repealing the four-year-old law legalizing horse race betting in Rhode Island was taken yesterday.

A bill placing the law before the voters for approval or rejection in a repeal referendum at the general election in November was introduced in the Senate by Senator Clarence H. Horton of East Providence.

The measure will be backed by business, civic, and religious groups which have been urging a referendum on the subject since the controversy between Gov. Robert E. Quinn and Walter E. O'Hara, Managing Director of Narragansett Race Track, last Fall.

If passed, it will enable citizens of the State to express their opinion of horse racing for the first time since legalization of pari-mutual race betting and the construction of the Narragansett Track in 1934.

The question which would be put to voters under Senator Horton's bill is:

"Shall Chapter 2086 of the Public Laws, 1934, entitled 'An act creating a horse racing commission, defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,' as amended, be repealed?"

Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan, an advocate of repeal, in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate, referred the Horton bill to the special legislation committee.

The Quinn-O'Hara controversy of last Fall produced charges of political corruption and gangsterism in connection with the race track's operation and was climaxed by the Governor's closing of the track by martial law.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, Feb. 3

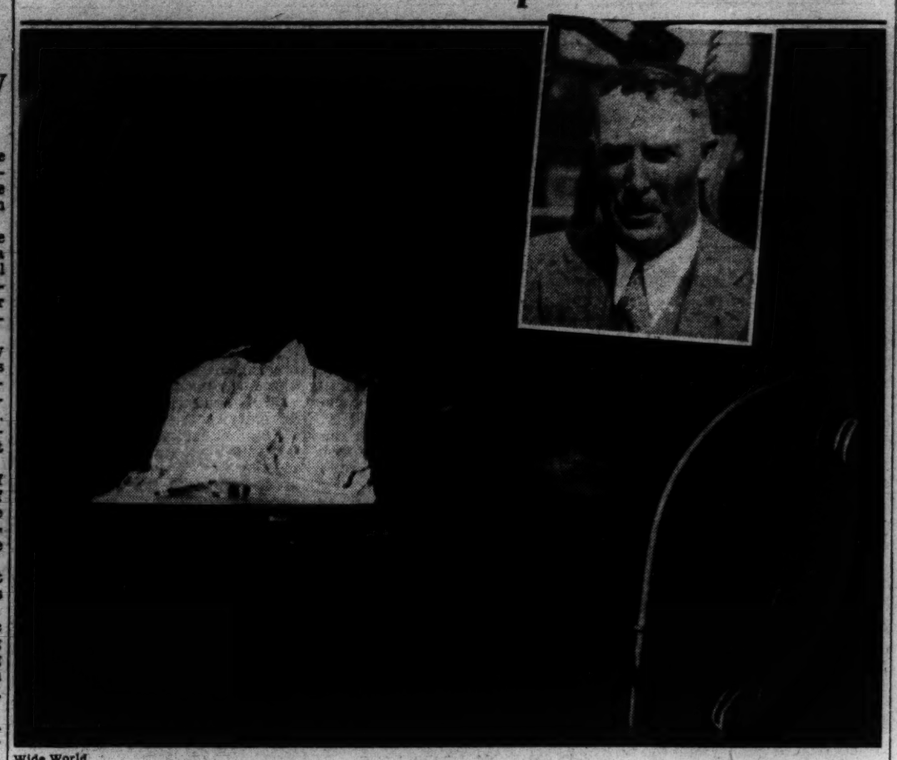
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80mc JZI, 31.4m, 9.53mc.
London—6:20 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo"; play; Welsh songs. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58mc; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11mc.
Boston—7-9 p. m.—Dinner music; "Tell Us About Your Country—Scotland"; "Let's Dissect a Novel"; music; Fundamentals of Economics. W1XAL, 49.6m-6.04mc.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Program for Eastern and Southern States. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59mc.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"Waltz Hour"; concert orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8mc.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6mc.
London—7:10 p. m.—"The Way of Peace: The History of the League," Rt. Hon. the Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58mc; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11mc.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—Antonio Monti: "Men of the Italian Risorgimento—Francesco Crispi"; selections from lyric opera. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63mc. IRF, 30.5m, 9.83mc.
London—9:35 p. m.—Yvonne de Brétigny, Canadian pianist; "Piccadilly"—feature; news; announcements; Enfield Central Band. GSD, 25.53m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

'Cash Night' Illegal

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Vermont Supreme Court yesterday ruled that "cash night" at a motion picture theater was illegal under State statutes forbidding the operation of lotteries.

The promotion plan was declared a lottery, regardless of the fact that a person did not have to purchase a ticket of admission on the night the prize was awarded.

In Arctic Haunts of 'Cap'n Bob' Bartlett



Wide World

An Iceberg Off Northwest Greenland
This Photograph Was Taken From Capt. Robert A. Bartlett's Schooner, the Effie M. Morrisey

Captain Bartlett
Lectures Tonight at the New England Museum of Natural History

Health Officials Seek Powers To Prevent Pollution

Legislation empowering the State Department of Public Health to control discharge of waste, domestic and industrial, into eight rivers of the State, which are rapidly becoming "seriously polluted," was recommended in the Department's report to the Legislature today.

The Department proposed legislation enabling it to prohibit discharge of sewage "or any other substance which might be injurious to public health or might tend to create a public nuisance," in the Blackstone River and in the north branch of the Nashua River. A maximum fine of $500 would be provided for violations.

On the six other streams, the Connecticut, Merrimack, Hoosick, Taunton, Housatonic, and French Rivers, the Department asks that it be empowered to require municipalities bordering these rivers to install and operate sewage treatment works.

Under the legislation proposed for these six streams there would be public hearings on any proposed order directing a municipality to install sewage treatment works.

The Department would consult and advise factory owners along the Blackstone and north branch of the Nashua Rivers to render industrial wastes harmless. When necessary these regulations would also be enforced by court order.

'Cap'n Bob' Bartlett to Tell Museum Crowd of Adventures

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who has maintained a close acquaintance with Arctic regions ever since he joined a Peary polar expedition in 1897, will describe some of his experiences to members and guests of the New England Museum of Natural History tonight.

Some of the best reels out of 150,000 feet of motion picture film taken on his voyages in the past 14 years will be shown during the evening, too.

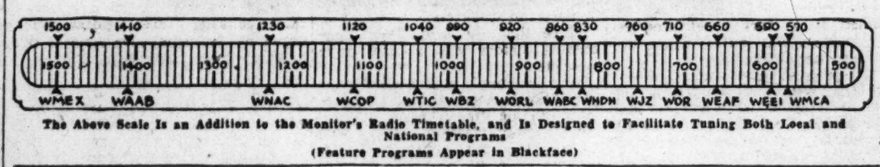
Captain Bartlett's lecture is one of the regular programs prepared for the enjoyment of members of the New England Museum, on Berkeley Street, but his talk will include an appeal for greater interest in and support of all such institutions—which will fit in well with the Museum's current drive for increased membership.

"Cap'n Bob"—as the selected college students who go north with him each summer call the Newfoundland-born skipper—returned last fall from northwest Greenland, where he hunted specimens for the Chicago Zoological Society, the Cleveland Museum, and the Smithsonian Institution.

This year his schooner, the Effie M. Morrisey, will sail north again with another crew of young college men aboard.

"I like to get hold of these young fellows who are going into business soon," Captain Bartlett explained, "and get them interested in museum expeditions and museums themselves."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Bothern" ..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service ..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Speakers	Commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review ..
6:30 Network talks	Music; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Barry Wood's Or..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris' Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies".	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 "Hobby Lobby" ..	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 "Hobby Lobby" ..	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Vocalist; piano duo....
7:45 Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organist	"Melodic Tones" .....
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	Roy Shields' Revue: orchestra; vocalists .	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Bolognini's Orchestra . Bolognini's Orchestra .	"The Wordcaster" .... Community Fund ....
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or..	Commentator ..... Kemper and company..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	Larry Lee's Orchestra Larry Lee's Orchestra	Miss Gerry's Swing..... Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett; comment; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, cond..	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Charles Gaylord's Orch. Charles Gaylord's Orch.	Federal Theater: "Portraits in Oil" .....
9:30 Ben Bernie; Lew Lehr; music	Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, cond.	Players; guest soloist; orchestra	"Let's Visit"; informal home interview	Music of the Masters.. Music of the Masters..
10:00 "Gang Busters"; dramatic sketch ..	General Johnson ..... International Air Show	"Your Hollywood Parade"; Rosemary Lane; choral group; orchestra;	Sammy Kaye's Orch. Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Dance music ..... Dance music .....
10:30 Nan Wynn, songs..	Banquet	guest stars	Melodies From the Skies:	Toby Harris's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker ..	Network speakers		vocal soloists; popular	"The Monitor News"..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service ..	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety ....
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Billie Losser's Orchestra	
11:30 Geo. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Michael Zarin's Orch..	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety .....
11:45 Geo. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Michael Zarin's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock"..	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Let's Go"; music.	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 "Carolina Cabot" .	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 "Radio Auditions"	"Musical Clock.	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock.	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It".....	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:15 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news...
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists....	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music.
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge ..	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Talk, Emily Post..	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music" ..	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Studio speaker .....
11:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Dance Revue	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress" ....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks..	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob"..	speakers; reports;	News Service	Chamber of Commerce	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan"	luncheon: talk by	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter..	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Hon. E. F. Grady....	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45 Hollywood comment	Felix Knight, tenor....	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience....	Jack Barry, songs.....
2:00 "New Voices"	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	George and Juanita....	Perley Stevens' Orch..
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"....	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Journal"	Dance Music .....
2:30 American School of	Rakov's Orchestra	Jean Ellington, songs...	Sport matinee	Syncopated music ....
2:45 the Air	Edward Davies, baritone	Household talk	Stage Door Memories..	Syncopated music ....
3:00 News Service	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	College debate	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 Variety program ..	Eastman School of Music	"Ma Perkins"	College debate	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:30 U. S. Army Band ..	concert	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:45 C. Hector's Orch..	Eastman concert	"The Guiding Light" ..	School dramatization ..	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch..	Stocks; Club Matinee..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch..	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:15 The Boston Hour ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders: orch..	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	Song recital	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
4:45 Community bulletin	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon...	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Bothern" ..	Don Winslow; sketch....	Don Van Wart, piano...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie....	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news...	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Harris' Orchestra ....
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Sport reports	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Hollywood news ..	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin....	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 "We, the People";	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	"Headlines"; sketch ..	Terry O'Toole, songs..
7:45 guests; orchestra .	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Studio speaker	Music of the Masters..
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	Ray Sinatra's Orch..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Miriam Hopkins;	News dramatizations ..	cut Yankees; guests ...	Sylvia Gross; quartet..	Jack Ward .....
8:30 dramatic sketch;	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	George Olsen's Orch..	Legion speaker .....
8:45 comedy; music	Eastman School of Music	cut Yankees; guests...	George Olsen's Orch..	News commentator ....
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	concert; Dr. Howard	"Good News of 1938";	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Havana Nights" .....
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Hanson, conductor	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Jack Early, songs.....
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks.	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Max Lerner; Salvador	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 Essays in Music:	de Madariaga; Dr.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"The Witch's Tale"...	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 concert orchestra.	Ruth Alexander	Bob Burns; concert	"The Witch's Tale"...	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Showcase"; variety	NBC Jamboree	piano duo; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Toby Harris' Orchestra
10:45 "Show case"; variety	NBC Jamboree	Trotter's Orchestra ...	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 H. R. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade .....
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; drama and music.....	Request Serenade .....
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch....		Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch....	M. Zarin's Orchestra...	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just in case you're looking for something in the way of a gay dress to plunge into at the crack of dawn, and stay in as long as you're in the throes of fried eggs, and cereals and dish-mops and brooms, let us suggest Gilchrist's little number called "Honey Chile." No buttons or hooks and eyes to tear off when you're in a hurry . . . just one long zipper that takes care of the problem of time. A round little-girl collar, and short sleeves that allow you plenty of freedom in digging into the housework, and puffed just like your best afternoon frocks. All for $1.19. Princess lines, and you can get them anywhere from size 14 to a 44! Big poppy prints in vivid red, blue, or green. All on a white background.

Electric Ventilator for the Kitchen

Speaking of housework just naturally brings us into the kitchen. At least some of the time. Which reminds us of a little item we saw at J. B. Hunter's (the hardware store at 60 Summer Street, not far from Filene's, and on the same side of the street) recently. However, it may be comparatively small in size . . . but it's big in importance. It's a General Electric Window ventilator. Which is an eight-inch electric fan that fits windows from 23 to 36 inches wide, and operates for one-fifth of a cent an hour, or something like that. We remember it was almost too infinitesimal to bother about, to our way of thinking! Anyhow it means that there's some place for all the steam, smoke, and the odor of fish, cauliflower, broccoli, onions and all those good tasting things that have their place on the table, but to which we object when they're brought into the living room, and even upstairs! Comes equipped with a cord, ready to plug in, for $6.50. An investment that will pay daily dividends that you can really see!

Cute Suede Sport Jackets

One of the cutest little suede sport jackets we've come across this season is at Jordan's . . . and in nothing less than Watteau pink or blue. Pastels that lend themselves so nicely to soft pliable suede, such as the jackets are made of. You'll probably get more of an idea as to what they're really like if we simply say that they're "chubbies" . . . like the chubby fur coat that came out last year. Absolutely collarless . . . with that smart clean cut, round neckline that is so becoming . . . particularly if you wear a long bob . . . and it buttons itself together with just one big button right there. You could team it up with a lot of things. A plain sport dress, or a sweater and a skirt. $14.95, up on the second floor.

Here's a Special in a Permanent

P. S. If your permanent is in the last stages, where you wonder what there is that's permanent about it, then you need a new one. And The Gardenia Beauty Salon, at 171 Tremont is having a special on them this month. And a Monitor reader can get a regular $7.50 permanent for an even $5. Which means a saving of $2.50 for something you've been wanting!

Janet Treat

Plenty of Poise Lies Back Of Sonja's Dimpling Smile

Sonja Henie moves quickly and surely across the room, her mother at her side.

She is as tiny as she looks to be on the ice. Her cuteness is no illusion of make-up. Nor is her beauty. For the occasion, she is dressed in a tight-fitting black suit with boxy sleeves of ermine-tails. She carries a small muff of ermine-tails, and her black-pointed hat is trimmed right in front with a diamond pin in the shape of a skater poised gracefully on one foot.

She is here in the club rooms of the Boston Garden to meet her guests.

Her smile is warm, even under the storm of flash-bulbs that follows close on her arrival.

There is a definite air of matter-of-factness about Sonja Henie. She is no immature little girl, although the simplicity and the charm of her dimpling smile are as disarming as the glance of a child. She is definitely a young woman of poise and certainty, who has come near to achieving perfection in her field of art. One realizes on meeting and watching Miss Henie, that although her name has now acquired the glamour of Hollywood, her success is a substantial thing, produced by hard, consistent, untiring work and backed by an intelligence that has given her that added unnamable something that measures the distance between the mediocre and the truly great.

Yet at the height of success, Sonja Henie has not one trace of conceit about her. She is one of the most level-headed young women one could know. After watching her face photographers, autograph-seekers, admiring society editors, ingratiating friends, one does not detect an instant when her feet are not planted firmly on the ground.

She apparently gives little thought on herself as being the idol of the crowds, but with true Scandinavian sensibility remembers that her real success lies in her skating ability, not in the fact—though fact it is—that she is also a charming and popular motion picture star.

20 Small Pupils Studying Trains Plan Long Ride

Do you remember your first train ride? Your first sight of the skyscrapers of New York City? Your first visit to an automat? The thrill of your first walk amid the hurrying throngs of Gotham's Broadway?

A group of 20 boys and girls, 11 and 12 years of age, will have the fun of all these things for the first time on Friday. They are pupils in the sixth grade of the Williams School on Walnut Street, Chelsea, Mass., and are students of transportation.

Accompanied by their teacher, Ann Fisher, and by several older girls of the Williams Junior High School Service Club, they will leave South Station, Boston, at 9 a. m. and be gone until 11 o'clock that night. Their adventures will include visits to Penn Station, Grand Central Terminal, Radio City . . . a ride in a Manhattan subway . . . and a visit to an automat.

"This class is very progressive," said Alice Barker, supervisor of elementary classes at the Williams School, "They edit and publish a little newspaper of their own, which they model on The Christian Science Monitor They love the education and children's pages of the Monitor and got the idea for the New York trip from the Monitor's education page, on which they had read about little English pupils who aided their education by traveling."

The pupils are paying their own way for the trip, many of them earning the needed funds, the supervisor stated. In class, they are learning how to budget income and outgo as they save for the big adventure. Their trip is said by their teachers to be the first ever taken by so youthful a class of Greater Boston pupils. They are making the trip with the approval of Eugene Wright, school principal.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 3

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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How to Get a Job in June Discussed in Harvard Hints

The Week at Harvard

One of the problems of every college man is the necessity of finding a job after graduation. Some fourth-year men are offered positions before they finish their schooling, and there are always some who "inherit" family jobs. But for the majority, seeking employment occupies much of their time as seniors.

Harvard has recently been devoting more energy toward helping its undergraduates in this matter. The Alumni Placement Bureau has been set up, and its excellent record in finding openings for students, even during depression years, testifies to its efficacy. Now, to awaken the graduating class as to what to expect in June, the bureau has just printed a series of articles on employment.

Written by Donald Moyer '27, these articles have done much to show in concise form the advantages and disadvantages which the student may expect to encounter at this time in various fields, and it is hoped that the information given may make the individual's choice easier.

The two most recent articles deal with foreign jobs and with opportunities in the field of publishing. A great many students in listing their employment preferences choose these fields, so Mr. Moyer treated each one thoroughly. The real nature of foreign jobs, which must be distinguished from mere foreign travel for pleasure, shows that they are not nearly so glamorous as most people think.

"This testing of one's interests," declared Mr. Moyer, "is a prime requisite for those who would seek a career in companies doing business abroad. A cruise or a three-months' trip to western Europe may satisfy completely any undergraduate's urge to go places and see things. Living for years in a little hill town in Peru or in the heat of a South Indian city may well prove to be so disheartening an experience as to nullify any satisfaction of the wanderlust.

"Because this is so, companies hiring college men for their foreign service tend more and more to accept for employment only those graduates who have so thoroughly appraised all aspects of the work by prolonged inquiry and deliberation that there is little question in their minds but that they will gladly 'love, honor, and obey.' Thus some companies may postpone hiring a man for a year or even longer simply to assure themselves of his sustained interest."

In speaking of publishing, Mr. Moyer commented:

"Two factors operate primarily to make publishing a difficult field of work to enter. First, the business is, by comparison with other businesses, a small one. Second, it requires rather extraordinary talents which even few college men possess.

"In 1936 there were 855 trade publishers in the United States, a sizable number until we learn from the Publishers' Weekly that in this same year only 240 publishers (including textbook firms) issued five or more books. Of these 240, we are told further, 50 companies did most of the trade business. And finally, it appears that 18 publishers produced almost half of the year's trade book output—18 out of 855!"

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Nearing Top Goal

By a Staff Artist
Watch the Arrow

Community Fund Now $2,542,476; Lags by $11,000

An anonymous contribution, of $10,000 this time, headed the list of individual gifts to the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign Drive, reported at today's "Dutch treat" luncheon in the City Club. The total collected has now risen to $2,542,476—about $11,000 behind the figure reported on the same day of the drive last year.

"We have ample evidence that the solicitors who are doing a thorough job are getting much needed increases over last year's pledges," said Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman of the campaign, today. "We must maintain and increase the pace we have set, and a Victory Dinner on Feb. 8 will be assured."

Hull still leads other greater Boston communities and districts with 149.1 per cent of its quota already attained. Westwood is in second place with 102.9 per cent.

Burton

(Continued from Page 9)

WPA's fairly uniform system, unemployment has been met on the basis of national need. The industrial cities, where lack of work has been most widespread, have been given to a large degree the lift needed, through the WPA projects. Washington authorities, Mr. Burton showed, conscious that national industrial revival is a key to recovery, have attempted to support industry by keeping the unemployed at work with considerably higher wages than local welfare, or the dole, could provide.

"The thing to do at this time," stated Mayor Burton, "is to authorize the Works Progress Administration—which is already established and is competent and effective—to do everything in its power to apply to present conditions its policy announced in previous years, but never fully put into effect. That is, for the WPA to carry all that part of the unemployment load which can be carried by a work relief program . . . in industrial centers where the primary need exists.

"There must be evidence throughout the WPA program upon the highest class of planning, the best of supervision . . . and the thorough elimination of politics from both choice of projects and employment of workers.

"It is important," stressed Mayor Burton, "to take steps which will reverse the public opinion toward WPA projects and performance."

Conference Held On Hospital Probe

(Continued from Page 9)

Mental Diseases, on conditions at Medfield State Hospital. Later, the Governor said this report was not considered at the conference.

State Auditor Buckley demanded "action, not words," in the State's probe of conditions at the hospitals.

"In the past year," Mr. Buckley said, "I have called these conditions to the attention of the Governor and to the state comptroller's office and only in one case was definite action taken."

Mr. Buckley said that on assuming office in 1935 his audit of mental hospital records disclosed "startling suspicions" of inaccuracies "between the lines of the records."

All his reports on conditions were ignored, he said, except one of last April 23, in which he disclosed "waste and extravagance" in food handling.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Berengaria	Feb. 2	Cherbourg	Feb. 2	8:00 pm	Feb. 3	8:00 am
Europa	Feb. 4	Cherbourg	Feb. 10	1 p. m.	Feb. 4	6 p. m.
Conte di Savoia	Feb. 5	Gibraltar	Feb. 11	6 p. m.	Feb. 5	9 a. m.
Caledonia	Feb. 5	Cobh	Feb. 12	9 a. m.		.....

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Manuiani	San Francisco	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	4:00 pm	Feb. 10	7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Feb. 16	Feb. 11	4:00 pm	Feb. 11	7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

Income tax proposals were given much attention. At that time it was declared that the tax load on real property must be reduced. A method satisfactory to a majority, however, was not found. This was laid to the constitutional barriers which prevent the enactment of a graduated state income tax.

At present, an extensive move is under way to interest timberland owners in development of such lands and here again the tax problem arises. The tax burden increases on this type of property as the land increases in value, despite the fact its owner receives no revenue from it until the timber is cut. The most popular suggestion in this respect is the elimination of taxation while the timber is growing, with the substitution of a tax on its value at the time of cutting.

It is obvious that steps to make tax reform possible will be the chief matter for consideration at the Constitutional Convention, with the political parties probably differing only as to the method.

Cannon Tramway

New Hampshire's aerial passenger tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch is expected to be in operation by Memorial Day, according to Roland E. Peabody, director of the tramway project. Based upon the assumption that 2.87 per cent of the 2,000,000 persons who visit Franconia Notch each year will use the tramway, Mr. Peabody predicts that the $250,000 project will liquidate itself within 10 years. The tramway director also looks to winter sports enthusiasts for support of the project.

"When you consider the fact that on Washington's Birthday last year 605 skiers walked up the Richard Taft trail, you can imagine how many more should be on hand to ride up and ski down," declares Mr. Peabody. The winter sports enthusiasts' traffic on the tramway is estimated at 15,000 a year.

Work on the tramway has been going on throughout the Winter. The cement piers for the three towers have been completed. The highway has been relocated near the base station, with a tunnel so visitors will not have to cross the highway between the parking area and the base station. The contract has been let for the base station and construction will get under way shortly.

Agriculture's Story

The Agricultural Committee of the State Planning and Development Commission is out to tell all interested people the story of New Hampshire agriculture by means of a book. The volume will deal with the general agricultural picture in New Hampshire as well as geographic and climatic conditions; leading crops and the chief areas in which they are grown; marketing information; the various agencies co-operating with New Hampshire agriculture; and living conditions in the various agricultural sections of the state. Various state and private agencies will assist the Planning and Development Commission in compilation of the volume.

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10,000 Expected To See Ski Jumps At Gilford Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILFORD, N. H., Feb. 2—Work is going ahead at full speed so that more than 10,000 people expected to visit the Gilford Recreation Center Feb. 26 and 27 for the Eastern ski jumping championships may see one of the most extensive winter sports developments in the East.

The 2,400-foot chair tow at the Center will be officially dedicated Saturday with Gov. Francis P. Murphy taking part. This is the first tow of this type this side of Sun Valley, Idaho. The huge "bull wheel" which carries the load of the cable on Rowe Mountian weighs 3½ tons.

Plans are being made for the installation of a second tow, 800 feet long, on a large open slope being developed between the end of the Stonebar trail and the foot of the first tow.

Officials of the area plan to bring Birger and Sigmund Ruud here for the championships to give exhibition jumps. With the national amateur and open championships scheduled for Brattleboro, Vt., the week previous, it is anticipated that many of the jumpers in both classes from distant points will remain over for the Gilford events.

Parking facilities have been about doubled at the Gilford area, compared with last year. To provide better facilities for the gallery, terraces have been built around the landing area.

Brewster

(Continued from Page 9)

all along the line from the farmer and the miller to the baker and deliveryman.

"Even Canada," he continued, "applies the tariff on its own bread when it seeks to return to Canada after a day's journey about the states."

The number of employees and their payrolls "vulnerable to Canadian opposition," Mr. Brewster said, were:

Maine—1,164 employes, $1,121,393 wages.
New Hampshire—719 and $791,000.
Vermont—377 and $415,000.
Massachusetts—12,798 and $14,327,000.
Rhode Island—2,021 and $2,271,000.
Connecticut—3,449 and $4,118,000.

First Victory Best

A Vermont farm boy who gave up a milkman's job to go to college on $3 a week looked back today to "the greatest kick" he got out of politics in Indiana, now his home state.

He is Representative Samuel B. Pettengill (D) of South Bend, Ind., who has said he never again would run for political office.

Mr. Pettengill, called by his friends "the champion of individual enterprise," said "the greatest kick I ever got out of politics came the night I was told I had been elected to the 72nd Congress.

Since then, he said, "each succeeding victory was a little more tasteless."

Mr. Pettengill, who recently debated James Roosevelt, son and Secretary to the President, on Government reorganization and who opposed the President's plan to reorganize the Supreme Court, left Oregon when he was eight for a farm in Grafton, Vt.

Farm life did not appeal to him and he decided to earn an education.

The author of "Hot Oil" admitted he failed as a professional book peddler and turned to driving the biggest team of percherons on the agricultural college farm at Amherst, Mass.

Earned His Education

One summer of driving, and Pettengill, with $16 in his pocket, hiked back to Vermont, 26 miles over the hills, to attend Vermont Seminary in Saxtons River. A job as milkman helped him along.

With $8 cash and the promise of a $3 job in the postoffice, he then went to Middlebury College where he arranged to sleep in the office of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders Association.

"Those were really the happy days," he said, "I wish they were here again."

Unmistakably Scotch

By a Staff Photographer
Mrs. Nye Mayhew and Mr. Angus
Owner and Her Scottie at "Dog of All Nations Revue"

Mayor Approves State Taking Over Piers of Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

would include a second deck to care for occasional port congestion.

Other Special Commission members all appeared to present the case for adoption of the report. No opposition developed on any of the recommendations. Members of shipping firms in Boston were present at the hearing but did not speak. However, a standing vote of those present, 84 in number, showed the shipping representatives in complete support of the legislation.

These men will hold their fire until the Commission's proposals come before the Ways and Means Committee later in the session.

Legislation increasing from 15 to 25 years the minimum period lifeterm prisoners must serve before the State Parole Board must automatically consider their release was urged by Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Ware Democrat, the petitioner.

During his arguments Mr. Sawyer sharply criticized the part Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court played in the release of Howard Long, now under death sentence in New Hampshire for a degeneracy murder.

"The crime of Howard Long, liberated and sent to New Hampshire through the efforts of Judge Stone," he said, "has been partially responsible for the filing of this bill."

As a result of the Long case and several other factors, legislation has been filed for the removal of Judge Stone. A similar move against Judge Stone failed in 1933.

Mr. Sawyer pointed out that Joseph Pimental, another convicted murderer of a child, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for second degree murder and under the present law will have his case considered by the Parole Board in 15 years.

"Let us amend the law and serve notice on the lifers that a life term in Massachusetts means at least 25 years," he urged.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, while he did not oppose the legislation pointed out that just because a case must come before the parole board after 15 years it does not necessarily mean the Board must recommend a pardon.

Dexter P. Cooper

Dexter P. Cooper, hydroelectric engineer, who passed on today, will be remembered as the originator of the project to harness and extract power from the fast-rising tides of Passamaquoddy Bay at Eastport, Maine. Although only a start has been made on the tidal project, it will be brought to the attention of Congress and the President again during the current Congressional sessions.

For more than 10 years, Mr. Cooper labored to win the support of Eastport for harnessing the Fundy tides, a support which finally carried the project into Congress and started the Federal Government to work on it.

Maine residents plan to continue the task Mr. Cooper started, inspired by his words: "When Passamaquoddy is built it will be the greatest scientific achievement since the application of steam power." Mr. Cooper was the brother of Col. Hugh L. Cooper, aiding him in constructing the Dnieperstroy dam in Russia in 1932.

Custom Made
Furs
at Surprisingly Reasonable Prices
1938 MODELS
Remodeling . . . Repairing
ABRAVANEL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dog Owners Judged At This Show

Dogs from the North Pole to the South, and from Mexico to China were presented in an international parade this afternoon in the Hotel Statler ballroom before more than 1,500 owners and lovers of dogs.

There were huskies from Alaska and huskies that had been to Little America. There were tiny Mexican Chihuahuas and Pekingese from Peking. There were short dogs and tall dogs, fat dogs and thin dogs.

But in the final analysis it wasn't a dog show entirely. Their owners, too, were put on the judging stand—but that's getting ahead of the story.

Costumes to Match

It seems that for some years now a sort of preview to the Eastern Dog Club's annual show in Mechanics Building has been held in various auditoriums in the city, sponsored by one or two local dog clubs. Canine champions and their masters appeared at these shows, which in effect merely warmed up the dogs for the big show.

Now, however, comes a local newspaperman, Edward Place, who this year conceived the idea of having not only a preliminary dog show, but a "Dog of All Nations Revue," in which each owner would appear in a costume representing the origin of his dog, and, in one special event, dress himself and his dog in costumes.

The idea caught. Around 20 large dog clubs including the Eastern Dog Club and the Old Harbor Kennel Club insisted upon being allowed to sponsor the show. A judging committee was chosen which included such prominent Bay State citizens as Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Governor's Councillor; Eleanor Early, Boston author; Donn Fredric Staples, local artist; Mrs. Robert B. Choate, President of the North Shore Kennel Club; and Mrs. Gilbert L. Steward, secretary of the North Shore Kennel Club, was chosen.

Honorary Judges Named

Even Miss Sonja Henie, ice queen, and Princess Baba, daughter of the Rajah of Sawarak, both of whom are in Boston, were given parts in the show—those of honorary judges.

The show, which was presented today, is said to be the first of its type, so far as size and elaboration go, in the world.

One of the most suitably costumed dogs in the show was "Mr. Angus," a five and one-half months old Scottie, in little plaid kilts, a red jacket with a lace collar, with the whole ensemble topped off by a tiny Scotch cap. He was exhibited by Mrs. Nye Mayhew of Boston.

Net of Southern N. E. Phone Rose $307,199 in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2—Net earnings of the Southern New England Telephone Company in 1937 were $3,380,569, or $8.45 a share of common stock, as compared with $3,073,370, or $7.68 a share, in 1936, Harry C. Knight, the president, reports to stockholders.

"The business of the company for 1937 was sharply divided between two periods," Mr. Knight reported. "For the first three quarters the advance over 1936 was definite and encouraging. The fourth quarter directly reflected the general business recession in both volume and earnings. Ordinarily telephone activity holds up longer than average business at the beginning of a recession and lags at the beginning of recovery. In the present instance the reaction was immediate and still prevails."

Telephones in service increased by 17,929, to a new peak of 337,474, and toll revenues were larger by 9 per cent. Total operating revenues were $17,936,338, compared with $16,774,233 in 1936.

The increase in revenues over 1936 was 6.9 per cent, while expenses, excluding interest, increased 7.8 per cent. The outstanding expense increases were in wages and taxes. Operating taxes in 1937 were $1,442,901, a marked increase over $1,034,014 in 1936.

Dividends totaling $3,100,000, or $7.75 a share, were declared during the year, an increase of $600,000 over 1936, when the amount a share was $6.25. The income balance transferred to surplus was $280,569. The company's surplus (unappropriated) as of Dec. 31, 1937, was $3,548,669.

850 Men Put On Extra Police Duty

(Continued from Page 9)

6 p. m. to 1 a. m. for a day tour as plainclothes men.

The order includes policemen now detailed to duty as headquarters men, clerks in the department, men in the bureau of records and 30 new men just assigned to traffic duty.

Deputy Superintendent James F. Clafin, in charge of the Detective Bureau, will deploy his men to watch for pickpockets at railroad terminals, theaters and other places where peak crowds congregate.

Police officials estimated that 500 day men would go on the extra night detail and 350 night men on the extra day shift. In addition to these 850, 200 more may be summoned to cover either shift.

February Clearance Sales
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LUMBER

MR. GOODWOOD
MAY LUMBER CO. Fairfax 2800
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NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO.
PITTSBURGH
FAIRFAX 3810

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February
FURNITURE SALE
True to our slogan of "Watch Boggs & Buhl During February for Outstanding Furniture Values"—we're ready to back it up! Our stocks are enormous—the largest display of desirable furniture in the history of our store, and mostly all brand new 1938 styles. Many of the finest lines the market affords are to be found only at B & B. Drastic as the reductions seem, great as the savings are, everything meets the standards of B & B better quality. A price for everyone, whether you have little or much to spend. We invite you to Shop and Compare.
SAVINGS OF 10% to 50%
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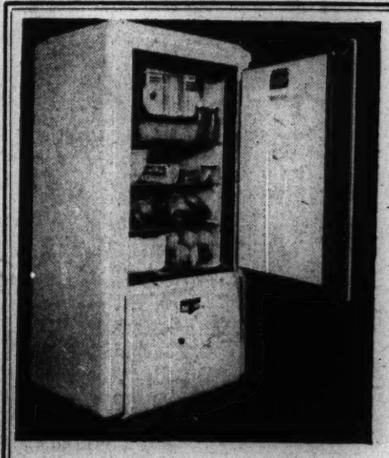
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We Took a Tip From the Government!
At the Fall showing of the 1938 Electrical Refrigerators we found that only a few minor changes had been made over the 1937 models. We knew the Government had bought 16,697 1937 "Westinghouse" Refrigerators for their FHA homes . . . and when the Government buys you know it's a "sure-fire" value! We bought all we could get! We're selling them at 33.00 to 43.00 less than their 1937 list prices. The difference between the 1938 and 1937 models is hardly distinguishable. They both have the same high quality "Westinghouse" features. Only a limited quantity . . . so order promptly.
182.50 5 cubic ft. "WESTINGHOUSE" 149.50
212.50 6 cubic ft. "WESTINGHOUSE" 169.50
Buy on Rosenbaum's Easy Budget Plan, Terms Plus Rosenbaum's LOW Carrying Charge.
Rosenbaum's Eighth Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day 691,530
1938 volume to date 24,236,691
1937 volume to date 62,461,746

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Traders were choosy in today's stock market, sending shares in some groups up fractions to a point or more and neglecting others.

Toward the final hour gains and losses were about evenly divided. Sales were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Building material issues, spurred by final enactment of the Administration's housing bill yesterday, provided the best showing. Merchandising, aircraft and a few industrial specialty shares inclined upward, but in lesser measure.

Trading Listless

Trading was listless and the ticker tape loafed. Brokers found buying interest only moderate, but were cheered somewhat by the comparative absence of offerings.

Ahead much of the time, there were slips at times due to profit taking, were Johns-Manville, Crane Company, U. S. Gypsum, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Texas Corp., Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Commercial Investment Trust and Loew's.

Unchanged to narrow were Chrysler, U. S. Steel, du Pont Kennecott, New York Central, Western Union, Consolidated Edison and Alaska Juneau.

American Telephone was again under pressure and lost around a point at one time to touch a 1938 low. Others to dip included International Harvester, J. I. Case, Timken Roller Bearing, Standard Oil of California and Liggett & Myers "B."

Throughout the session Wall Street watched the "little" business conference at Washington, but small effect on trading was noted. Of interest was a report that at least two large blocks of common stock had been sold privately in the last few days, the sellers choosing this method because of the only languid interest on the exchange floor in recent sessions.

Rails Advance

Selected medium-priced rails jumped fractions to 3 or more today in an otherwise quiet bond market.

Near the final hour Missouri-Kansas-Texas first 4s were up 3⅜, Pennsylvania debenture 4½s of '70 up 3⅛, Illinois Central 5s up 3¼, New York Central 5s up 1½, and Nickel Plate 4½s up 1. Most other rail issues held firm, with an intermingling of fractional gains and losses.

Utility issues were uneven. Up a shade were Detroit Edison 4½, and tilting downward were International Hydro Electric 6s.

American Telephone 3¼s, International Telephone 5s and Western Union 5s were all down a shade.

Fractional advances favored Anaconda Copper 4½s, Alleghany 5s of '49, and Studebaker 6s. On the down side were Armour 4s and Remington Rand 4¼s.

Among foreigns, Italian 7s were down around 2, and Japanese Government issues up ½ to 1½.

U. S. governments were 2-32s of a point higher to 5-32s lower.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Curb stocks barely moved today in sluggish trading.

Price changes in either direction were small, and many shares were unchanged.

Slightly higher near the final hour were Montgomery Ward "A," Cord Corp., United Gas, United Wall Paper, and Lake Shore Mines. A shade lower were American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Pennroad, Sherwin Williams, Creole Petroleum, Teck-Hughes and Wright Hargreaves.

Wheat Prices Down Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Kansas and Nebraska showers late today carried Chicago wheat prices down more than a cent a bushel in some cases.

Part of the selling of wheat futures was on orders to stop losses of holders who were unable or unwilling to put up additional funds to protect brokers. Aside from promise of a better domestic wheat crop outlook indicated by showers, persistent disappointingly small European demand for United States wheat acted as a weight on values.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ¾ of a cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 93½-⅝, July 89-89⅛, corn ⅝ to 1 cent down, May 58¼-⅜, July 59⅛, and oats unchanged to ¼ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial securities closed steady with fractional gains, the building group, shipping issues and rayons being most active. Brazilian and Japanese bonds held firm and international shares finished about unchanged. Domestic rails moved up on dividend anticipations while rubbers and oils were neglected. Profit taking caused some reaction during the latter part of the session.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a firm tone, although government bonds were heavy. Rentes finished 10 centimes higher to 35 down and the industrial group remained steady. Suez Canal gained 40 francs and Royal Dutch moved up 74.

Liverpool: Wheat futures moved narrowly and after selling higher early in the day due to steady Buenos Aires prices, the market eased on forecast of showers in the American southwest and closed ¼d higher to ¼d lower.

Buys Tokeim Signal Unit

PORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—Negotiations for sale of the traffic signal division of the Tokeim Oil Tank and Pump Company to the Automatic Signal Corporation of New York are nearing completion, Charles M. Neizer, president of the Tokeim company, announced.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	36¾	36½	36½	
52	41	Acme Steel (4)	3	41¾	41	41	Feb 1
10⅜	8½	Adams Exp (.60g)	10	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
20⅝	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
23	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	21	21	21	
1¾	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 1
58¼	46¼	Air Reduction (1a)	9	50¼	48¾	48¾	— ¾
1¼	1	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	128	13⅜	12½	12⅞	— ¼
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany	10	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
17⅝	12½	Allegh pf xw	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan 25
17⅝	11¼	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
17¼	12¼	Allegh pf $40 ww	4	12¾	12¼	12½	Jan 25
17½	13½	Allegh pr pf	3	14	14	14	Feb 1
21¼	15½	Allied Stl	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
9⅞	7½	Allen Indust (1)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	
176½	154½	Allied Ch & Dye (8a)	3	163	163	163	—1
9⅝	8½	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 28
14½	11	Allied Mills (2g)	7	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
9⅜	6½	Allied Stores	27	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
53½	48⅜	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ¼
51¾	39¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	22	43⅜	41½	42	—1¼
15½	11⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	Feb 1
3⅜	2⅛	Amal Leather	7	2½	2⅜	2½	Feb 1
24	22	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
68½	57	Amerada (2)	1	61	61	61	
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 1
15⅞	11	Am Bank Note (¾e)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
42½	30¾	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	10	34	33	33⅝	— ½
82½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	79½	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅜
164	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	163½	163½	Feb 1
27½	20½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	4	22¼	21½	21½	—1
50	40	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	38⅜	38½	38⅝	—1½
17⅝	13½	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	7	14	13⅜	13¾	— ¼
100½	100½	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	97	97	97	—3½
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jan 28
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13¾	11½	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	3	11½	11½	11½	
16⅞	13¾	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	2	14	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 1
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6½	6½	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19	14	Am & For P $6 pf	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17½	17½	17½	—1½
11½	7⅝	Am & For P 2 pf	12	9	9	9	Feb 1
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	15	10	10	10	Feb 1
4⅜	3	Am Hide & Leather	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
26	21	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	21	21	21	
37¾	33⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	35½	35½	35½	
2	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jan 27
7⅞	5¾	Am International	4	6	6	6	
23¼	17	Am Locomotive	8	18¾	18¼	18¼	
74½	60	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	59	59	59	—1½
14½	12½	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	8	4¼	4	4	— ¼
38¾	29¼	Am Metal (3g)	10	32½	32	32⅝	+1⅜
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4⅜	Am Power & Light	21	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
40½	28⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (5¾g)	4	31¼	29½	29½	—1¾
33	22¾	Am P&L$5pf(4.68⅝g)	8	25¾	24½	24½	—1
13⅞	11½	Am Rad & St S (.80)	61	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	17⅜	Am Roll Mill	18	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	71½	71	71	— ½
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
14¼	10	Am Seating (1½c)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
56¾	44½	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	39	49½	48	48¼	— ⅝
131	124	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124	124	124	Jan 28
51½	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	Jan 28
34¾	23½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	20	26	25	25	— ⅞
113⅜	8¼	Am Stores	1	10	10	10	— ¼
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb 1
111	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	112	112	112	+2
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
149¾	139⅝	Am Tel & Tel (9)	47	139½	137⅝	137¾	—2
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (5)	17	67¼	66½	66½	— ½
139¼	138⅜	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139¼	139¼	139¼	+ ¼
7⅞	5½	Am Type Founders	6	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	Am Wat Wks	11	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅝	6	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	2	29¼	28½	28½	—1
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ¼
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
36¾	28½	Anaconda (1¾g)	126	31¼	30	30	—1
50	38	Anaconda W&C	5	40⅜	38	38	Feb 1
18	15¼	Anchor Hock (.80a)	2	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+1⅜
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	28	28	28	Feb 1
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Feb 1
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
72	58	Armour Ill pr pf (8)	1	63	63	63	Jan 29
94½	90	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstr'g Cork (¾e)	3	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
5⅛	3¼	Artloom	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7	7	7	
69	67	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Jan 28
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	34	Associates Inv (3a)	1	34	34	34	Feb 1
42	32¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	19	35	34¼	34⅝	—1¼
72¾	62½	Atchison pf (5)	5	64	63½	63½	—1½
37⅜	20⅜	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	3	22½	21¾	21¾	— ½
7¾	5⅝	Atl Gulf & W In	4	6	5⅝	6	Feb 1
14½	9½	Atl G & W In pf	4	9½	9½	9½	Jan 28
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	10	21	21	21	
107	104¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	106½	106⅛	106⅛	Feb 1
9⅞	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
43	39¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	40¾	40	40½	+ ½
48	42½	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	1	43	43	43	— ½
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4½	4½	4½	
3½	2⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
9¾	7⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	12	8⅜	8½	8¼	— ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 28
18	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	6	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (2¾g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
16¼	13	Barnsdall (1)	10	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	1	12	12	12	Feb 1
17⅜	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb 1
96½	93½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Jan 28
100	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 1
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	16	12½	11¾	11⅝	— ⅝
17¾	16⅝	Benef In Ln (2g)	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	3	33	33	33	+ ¼
65⅞	53¼	Beth Steel	97	57	54¾	54¾	—2½
16½	14¾	Beth Steel 5% p. (1)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	93	92⅜	92⅜	—1⅛
28	22	Bigelow-San (3½g)	8	22¾	21	21	—1
17⅞	14	Black & Decker (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	12	11¾	12	
35½	27½	Boeing Air (.40g)	29	30	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	Feb 1
13⅞	12¼	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	12½	12¼	12½	
19⅜	17½	Borden (1.60)	17	18	17½	17½	— ¼
28½	22	Borg Warner (2a)	21	23¼	23	23¼	
4¾	3⅜	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 31
22¼	17	Bower R Bear (½e)	9	17	17	17	
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgeprt Brass (¾g)	11	9	9	9	
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	12	22	21½	21¾	+ ½
30½	23	Brigss&Strat (3½g)	1	28	28	28	Feb 1
34	28½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	29	29	29	Jan 29
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Feb 1
9¾	6¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7	7	7	Jan 29
13⅜	8⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
37	25¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	13	16½	16½	16½	— ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38¾	38¼	38¼	Jan 21
10	7¾	Brune-Balke (1g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	11	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	9	17¼	17	17	
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	11	28¾	27½	27½	— ⅞
8½	7¼	Burlington Mills (1)	11	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
20¼	16¼	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	12	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 1
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8¼	8	8	Jan 28
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20	20	
4⅜	3⅛	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Byers Co	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	20½	20	20	
		Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Ld	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet & H (1.10g)	10	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
15¾	10	Camp Wyant (1)	10	13½	12½	12½	— ¼
19¼	13½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	15	17	16¼	16¼	— ¼
8½	7	Canadian Pacific	5	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 1
6⅞	5¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 28
18	15½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
4½	3¾	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 27
97½	79	Case (J I) (6g)	4	86	85½	85½	—3
55½	42¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	7	44⅛	42⅜	42⅜	—1¼
102¼	100½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	2	102	101½	102	+ ¼
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	12	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25⅛	19⅞	Celotex (1.20g)	3	21¼	20	20	— ⅛
28	26	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	Cent Pdy	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11	9⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Jan 31
8¼	6	Cent Violeta (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5½	5	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 26
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	8	40	39	39	— ⅝
8⅝	6	Certain-teed	20	7⅝	7	7	
30½	27½	Champ Pap&F (¾e)	1	28	28	28	Jan 31
12¼	7¼	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Jan 24
38½	32¼	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	14	33¾	33	33½	— ½
89	80	Ches & Ohio of (4)	1	89	89	89	
46½	39	Ches Corp (3a)	4	39½	39½	39½	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
3⅝	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Chi & N W	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	3	Chi & N W pf	4	3½	3½	3½	Jan 29
1½	⅝	Chi Ot West	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
6⅜	3	Chi Ot West pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	2	13	13	13	Feb 1
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	7	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅛	9½	Chi Pneu T	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
32½	20	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
1½	1½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
13⅜	9½	Chi Yellow Cab (¼e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 28
15⅛	13⅜	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	2	15¼	15	15	Feb 1
5⅞	3¾	Childs Co	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
63¼	46⅝	Chrysler (10g)	164	55½	53	53¼	—1
13⅜	11½	City Ice & F (3)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	Jan 31
3¾	3¾	City Stores	6	3¼	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
24	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 31
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
40⅜	33½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	4	37	36	36	
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	14½	14	14	
128	113	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Feb 1
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jan 26
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm	8	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
95½	91½	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	2	91½	91½	91½	Feb 1
27⅝	21	Coll & Alk (3e)	4	22	22	22	
20	15	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
22½	17⅜	Columb Br A (1.95g)	8	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
21¼	17½	Columb Br B (1.95g)	4	18	18	18	—3
9¾	7	Colum G&El (.45g)	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
79	70	Colum G&El pf A (8)	1	71	71	71	+1
15½	12	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
33	30	Colum Pict pf (8⅝)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jan 31
76	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ½
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4a)	14	34⅜	34	34⅜	+1
86	86	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44¾	36	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	19	40	39½	39½	+1⅝
93⅞	93	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	8	96	96	96	+2½
10	7⅝	Coml Solv (.60)	12	8	7⅞	8	
2	1½	Comwith & Sou	23	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
42¾	32	Comlth&So pf (⅝k)	5	33	32½	32½	+ ½
27⅞	23½	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	12	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
7½	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Jan 27
24½	20½	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	2	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
8	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	3	7½	7½	7½	
19½	14⅝	Consol Aircraft (½g)	9	15½	15	15	— ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	20	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅜
96½	91½	Consol Edison pf (6)	6	92	92	92	—1
1⅞	1⅜	Consol Film	1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	2	6½	5½	5½	
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 1
10½	8¾	Consol Oil (.80)	14	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	33	7⅛	6¾	7	+1½
½	⅜	Consol Textile	2	½	⅜	⅜	Feb 1
5⅝	4	Consol Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	
22	17	Consol Coal pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 27
86½	83⅝	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	—1½
16⅜	12⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	8	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
16¼	10¾	Cont Baking A	21	15	13½	13½	—⅜
2⅜	1½	Cont Baking B	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
82½	73	Cont Baking pf (8)	3	79	79	79	— ½
45¾	38½	Cont Can (½e)	9	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅜
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	5	110	110	110	Feb 1
3	1⅞	Cont Dis Fib	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	6	30	29½	29½	+ ½
1¾	1¼	Cont Oil Colo	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
34⅜	28½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	18	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 29
65½	58½	Corn Products (3)	2	61½	61	61½	+ ⅜
164½	164	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
4¾	3¾	Coty (.10g)	4	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 31
27	19	Crane Co (1g)	22	22	21¼	21¼	+1
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	90½	90	90½	+ ½
25	22	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
10½	8	Crosley Radio	1	9	9	9	
39⅜	31¼	Crown Cork (3)	3	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅜
37	34½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	4	35¾

Business and Industry • # Big Plant Program Shows U. S. Steel Confidence in Future • Commerce and Finance

Pink Asks Limit On Savings Bank Life Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1—Adoption by New York State of a savings bank life insurance system cut along lines pioneered by Massachusetts, should be predicated on the establishment of a limit of $1,000 as the maximum face value of policies issuable on the life of any one persons, Louis H. Pink, State Superintendnt of Insuranc, recommends in his annual report on file with the Legislature here today.

Bills providing that New York mutual savings banks may issue life insurance under strict supervision have been introduced under the sponsorship of Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who mentioned the proposed insurance system favorably in his annual message to the Legislature last month.

Asks Equal Taxation

Recognizing the prospect of savings bank insurance, Mr. Pink proposed that the Legislature should provide equal taxation of possible savings bank insurers and other insurance companies. He asked that the state withhold direct assistance to the system, if established, and that efforts be made to make the insurance available to large numbers of poor people who now purchase high-priced industrial policies.

In so far as it institutes an alliance between savings and insurance functions, the proposed system is contrary to New York State's existing policy of seeking to separate different financial services, Mr. Pink observes. The insurance department, he said, has been endeavoring to keep life insurance apart from other forms of protection, to divorce the title insurance field from the mortgage business and both from commercial banking.

"The adoption of the plan can be justified only if it has shown sufficient strength, as a practical matter, to warrant the change," he said.

Massachusetts savings banks issue $1,000 policies as the maximum amount for any one person, but the intent of the law to limit the benefits of the system to people of small means had been somewhat circumvented by a provision through which 23 additional banks cah issue $1,000 policies to the same person, Mr. Pink held. New York should avoid such an arrangement, he thought.

Benefits Justify Costs

An examination of the industrial insurance sold in New York revealed the excess cost of such protection, compared to standard ordinary policies, to be from 60 per cent for a five-year period to 100 per cent for a period of 20 years, according to the report.

"While there has always been justifiable criticism of industrial insurance because of its high cost, necessitated in part because it was sold retail and without examination or selection, the great benefits which it has bestowed upon its policyholders and the country generally cannot be overlooked," it says.

In discussing possible substitutes for industrial insurance policies, Mr. Pink suggested that while social insurance under government auspices probably would reduce the need of protection, there was unlikely to be any substantial reduction in industrial insurance, since public interest would be aroused and thus "stimulate the insurance idea."

"Group insurance is, as far as it goes, probably the best, cheapest and most hopeful substitute," he continued. "The trouble is that so far it covers only those who are employed in large establishments and only during the period of their employment."

Board Files Charges Of Attempted Corner

CHICAGO (AP)—A special investigating committee of the Board of Trade filed charges against three officials of the Cargill Grain Company, accusing them of violating four rules of the exchange in the now famous September corn "deal" last fall.

The written accusation, filed with the Board of Trade directors and made public by the latter, alleged the Cargill officials attempted to manipulate prices and to corner the market in September corn futures and cash corn.

Officials named in the charges were John H. Macmillan, Jr., Edward J. Grimes and Philip C. Sayles.

U. S. Exports of Copper Increase in December

NEW YORK (AP) — Exports of copper from the United States in December amounted to 26,276 standard tons, compared with 25,364 in November, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Imports in the same month were 18,006 tons, against 14,147 in November.

Lead exports were 2837 tons, compared with 1128 in November.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., February 1, 1938.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable March 1, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1938. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary.

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Drop in Men's Wear Sales of 10.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There was a decrease of 10.7 per cent in the average daily sales in chain men's wear stores in December, 1937, as compared with the like month in 1936, according to the Commerce Department.

There was a drop of 14.7 per cent in clothing sales as a whole, due to a decrease in the $24.99 and under lines of 22.4 per cent. The lines above $25, however, showed a 13.4 per cent increase. Felt hat sales were down 6.6 per cent and furnishings sales dropped 6 per cent below December, 1936.

States SEC Does Not Want to Pick Exchange Heads

CHICAGO (AP)—Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission said the Government did not want to choose the heads of stock exchanges.

"The choice of men for such posts is not ours," Mr. Douglas said in an address prepared for delivery before the Economic Club of Chicago. "We have no candidates.

"It is not so much the method as the results which are of concern to us. Any exchange which demonstrates by action that it intends to assume, and actually does assume, a vigilant role in conformance with the letter and spirit of the act will find in us a strong ally."

Says Rumors False

The chairman said there had been persistent rumors that the commission "wants the power to elect the new president of the exchange, and even members of the new board, or at least to have a veto on such selections." He termed the rumors "complete falsehoods."

"Management of such institutions is not, and I hope never will be, for Government," he declared.

Mr. Douglas commended the Chicago Stock Exchange on its governing committee's proposal for changes which he said he understood "would discard an archaic system for a modern one along business lines, with a paid executive staff fully authorized and responsible for administrative action."

Concerning the new leadership, he said the advantages of "going outside to seek men qualified to assume the new administrative duties of the exchanges have considerable weight."

Small Business Protection

"There is offered to exchanges," Mr. Douglas asserted, "the opportunity for harmonizing exchange machinery with the law of the land. Compliance with the standards of the statute can be effected and business conducted on a high plane without the irksome presence of a policeman."

The chairman said he sought advice on the problem of financing small companies, a problem which he said was "intimately tied up with the development of regional capital and securities markets."

"Small business must not be suffocated," Mr. Douglas declared. "In a capitalistic system dependent on individual initiative and freedom it must be served first."

"The call is clear," he said, "for recognition of a regional service which will keep control and capital at home."

Power Output Now At Two-Year Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Jan. 29 dropped to a new low for 1937-38 at 2,098,968,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of one-half of one per cent from 2,108,968,000 in the preceding week and 5.2 per cent under 2,214,656 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage declines from the corresponding 1937 week according to major geographical areas: New England 10.3, middle Atlantic 1.4, central industrial 9.1, west central 1.2, southern states 2.4, Rocky Mountain 1.8, Pacific coast 5.9.

Auto Output Drops Further Past Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports said that output of the automobile plants for the current week would be 59,365 units, against 65,418 last week and 76,620 this week a year ago.

The survey said indications were that the "general trend would be somewhat lower for the coming few weeks," and estimated a February output of approximately 210,000 cars and trucks, a decline of about 45 per cent from the comparative February figure for 1937.

Grain Shipments Piling Up At Port of New Orleans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the American Association of Railroads said grain shipments had been accumulating at the port of New Orleans for two or three months, but that they did not regard the situation as "alarming."

They attributed the accumulation of grain shipments principally to a shortage of vessels. The grain is intended for export, coastwise and intercoastal movements. As of Jan. 26, officials said, 2,700 cars were on hand at New Orleans.

Shipments now are slowing down, it was said, and association officials said member railroads felt that an embargo probably would not be necessary. If an embargo is declared, officials said, it probably will be only for a short period.

Business Awaits With Concern Fortunes of New Revenue Bill

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Much interest is naturally felt here in the fortunes of the new revenue bill which has come out of the Vinson sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee of Congress, has been passed on by the full committee, will be considered soon by the House, and is expected to pass the Senate (with amendments) and reach the President by March 15.

Most important sections of the bill modify the undivided profits tax and the capital gains tax and the Street is particularly interested in the fate of these sections since a large body of business opinion has claimed that the greatest single aid to recovery which Congress could provide would involve these taxes.

The undivided profits tax, at long last, is so substantially modified that virtually nothing but the principle remains. At present the larger corporations pay a tax on net income of 15 per cent, and then a tax of from 7 to 27 per cent on undivided profits, the peak combined tax on a corporation paying no dividends reaching around 32 per cent of net income.

Income Tax Up 20 P. C.

The new proposal modifies this, but in a rather round-about way. The straight income tax is now lifted to 20 per cent. But there is a reduction of 4 cents on every dollar paid in dividends. Thus if 100 per cent of the earnings are paid in dividends, there is a credit of 4 per cent deductible from the 20 per cent tax, bringing it down to 16 per cent.

Corporations paying everything in dividends will be taxed 16 per cent, against the former 15 per cent, while those paying no dividends will be taxed a total of 20 per cent instead of a former total of around 32 per cent. Quite a reduction, it appears, but it will not hurt the Treasury in good times as much as would seem.

Treasury figures indicate that in 1936 corporations paid out some 80 per cent of their earnings in dividends anyway. Corporations paying out everything are presumably numerous in good times. Their tax under the new proposal, would be stepped up from 15 to 16 per cent. But those corporations which would drop their taxes from 32 per cent to 20 per cent—i. e., the ones that paid nothing in dividends—are apparently few in good times. In times like the present, however, during "recession," "depression," or "repression," as it may be called, the number of corporations paying no dividends will increase sharply, as the dividend omissions and reductions of the last fortnight indicate, and so the number of cases where the tax drops sharply will increase.

The capital gains tax also is to be modified, but by no means so substantially. The things to remember about this tax are almost as complicated as the rules for keeping a specialist's book on a stock exchange. In the old days, until 1932, the taxpayer could separate his capital gains from his income and pay a flat rate of 12½ per cent on them and he could count his losses down against his gains at this rate, and if they went further he could count them against his income. The law now makes him count capital gains as income, but if he gains capital one year and loses the next he is taxed on the gain but not spared on the loss. The proposed revision would to a very limited extent reinstate the old rule. He can segregate his capital gains and pay, not 12½ per cent, but 30 per cent on them, but this, paradoxically, is a help only to rich men, for if the top of a man's income isn't high enough to be clipped 30 per cent as income it wouldn't be worth his while to segregate it as capital gain and pay 30 per cent on it.

May Carry Over Losses

On the matter of losses, the taxpayer will be allowed to carry over some speculative losses against speculative gains (using "speculative" roughly to refer to short-term operations) and long-term losses against long-term gains, but the net advantage extended him seems to be small.

Meantime there has been much stir here over an entirely new proposal included in the new bill—the so-called "third basket" part of the attenuated undivided profits tax. This tax is divided into three parts. Corporations with net income under $25,000 don't have to pay it at all. Others do as described above.

The third basket consists of family corporations, of which 50 per cent is owned by a single person, or 75 per cent by ten persons, or various percentages in between by from two to nine persons. These corporations, like the Ford Motor Company, are singled out for a heavy tax on undivided profits, which will bring their total taxes up around the 32 per cent now assessed on industrial corporations paying no dividends on earnings.

Claudius T. Murcheson, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, has pointed out that this tax will hit between 100 and 500 family-owned textile firms, though it has been charged in Congress that the tax is aimed at Ford.

The principle of this tax is ingeniously novel. It differs from that of the undivided profits tax in that the high rates are based not on what the corporation does with its money—i. e., on the corporate over-savings theory—but on who owns the corporation—i. e., on the Lundberg or 60-families-own-America theory. The latter theory, however, was the basis both of Section 102 of the Revenue Act, imposing a punitive tax on "unreasonably withheld earnings" of operating companies, and the loop-hole plugging Revenue Act of 1937 which put a punitive tax on personal holding companies obtaining their income from dividends, interest, rents, etc.

The "third basket" tax does not apply to such personal holding companies, which are already disposed of by last summer's Act, but in effect uses the corporate over-savings theory, all but discarded for other corporations, to penalize firms like Ford for something else than corporate "over-savings," i. e., for their family nature.

Incidentally, in this connection intellectual speculators in the Street are pointing out that because of the undivided profits tax for other reasons there was in the late prosperity nothing that could be remotely called corporate over-savings; that corporations enter the current recession with no such reserves as those available in 1930-1933; that neither has the government the reserve credit available in 1930-1933; in fact the principal holders of cash now seem to be the banks, who are lenders, not borrowers. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its current monthly review points out that in recent weeks member banks' reserves not only made repeated new all-time highs but are now about three times the level of the nineteen-twenties.

Holding Company Tax

Another significant change embodied in the proposed revenue bill applies to holding companies. Intercompany dividends are now 85 per cent exempt. If corporation B gets $100,000 in dividends from corporation A, it is taxed on only $15,000 of it (because the first corporation has already been taxed on its income—the tax on the $15,000 is, in fact, double taxation, and was only introduced in recent years). The new bill, however, by a method too complicated to discuss here, increases this double taxation, thereby further hastening such simplification of corporate structures as, for example, the reorganization of Bethlehem Steel last year and the recent movements toward simplification of U. S. Steel.

The next changes in taxation, beyond those above mentioned—and the Senate is reported likely to throw out the third basket tax—appear likely to be increases in the income tax schedules for the brackets between $4000 and $100,000, and on the other hand the elimination of several excise taxes.

Prior to the depression the only excise tax in effect was on firearms, and the bulk of the tax revenues outside the income tax came from customs and cigarettes. Now nearly everything is federally taxed from yachts to toilet-water, including automobiles, gasoline, and electric current, and, despite the very sharp increase in income tax rates, the proportion of federal revenues received from income taxes has decidedly shrunk.

Your Income Tax

This is the ninth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Who Is the Head of a Family

A taxpayer, though single, who supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation, is the head of a family and entitled to the same exemption allowed a married person—$2,500. Also he may claim a $400 credit for each dependent, if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is by reason of advanced age or poor health (mental or physical) incapable of self-support. For example, a widower who supports in one household an aged mother and a daughter 17 years old is entitled to an exemption of $2500 as the head of a family plus a credit of $400 for each dependent, a total of $3,300. The $400 credit, however, does not apply to the wife or husband of a taxpayer, though one may be totally dependent upon the other.

Several factors are involved in determining whether a person who files a return as the head of a family is to be thus classified. The element of either legal or financial dependency must exist. A taxpayer who supports in his home minor children over whom he exercises family control is classified as the head of a family, even though the children may have an income of their own sufficient for their maintenance. If he does not support them, by reason of their own income, but does exercise family control, he cannot be classified as the head of a family.

If an individual supported is an adult and there rests upon the taxpayer a moral or legal obligation to provide a home and care for such individual, the exemption as the head of a family is allowed, provided the individual is financially dependent. If the individual is not financially dependent, the exemption, even though the taxpayer maintains the common home and furnishes the chief support, does not apply.

For income-tax purposes there can be only one head of a family and the exemption cannot be divided. Not infrequently claims for the $2,500 exemption are received from two or more members of a family.

It should be remembered that a single person, whether or not the head of a family, is required to file a return if his or her net income for 1937 was $1,000 or more, regardless of whether the return is nontaxable by reason of the $2,500 exemption.

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U. S. Steel Gets $50,000,000 Loan For Construction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The successful conclusion of credit negotiations by the United States Steel Corporation to borrow $50,000,000 in short term funds from New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh banks to defray part of the cost of its $80,000,000 improvement program this year was seen here today as a declaration of confidence in the face of generally disturbed economic conditions and an operating level in the steel industry far below the "break even" point for major producers.

In view of the current slump in demand for iron and steel products, America's big industrial might easily have justified delay or abandonment in the modernization program it had undertaken, financial observers felt. But in deciding to proceed with the completion of the $65,000,000 Irvin Works at Pittsburg, and a $30,000,000 tin plate mill for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Birmingham, Ala., "Big Steel" has voiced its confidence in the industrial future of the United States, they said.

Official announcement of the financing was made late yesterday after a meeting of the corporation's high command. Stripped of all details, it read:

"United States Steel Corporation has borrowed from banks in New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh $50,000,000 maturing one, two and three years. The corporation has arranged these loans in anticipation of substantial outlays to be required for new construction under way."

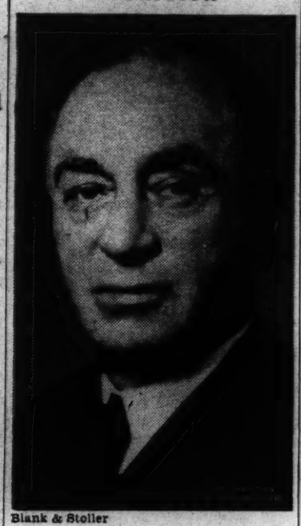
Not since 1929, when common stock was sold to provide funds for bond retirement, has United States Steel engaged in financing, and this is believed to be the first instance on record in which the company has obtained bank loans for capital improvements.

The loans were made necessary by a heavy drain upon current resources last year, during which the company appropriated $133,600,000 for new construction, modernization of existing plants and the repayment of funded debt. In addition, United States Steel during 1937 paid out $67,248,931 in preferred and common dividends, including $33,326,002 to clear away arrears on the cumulative preferred stock.

Since the company decided to borrow funds from banks rather than through selling an issue of bonds, it was accepted in Wall Street that no change should be expected in the concern's preference for a debt-free corporate structure. The loans, of course, may be refunded later, but it is felt that repayment is more likely. In case business conditions do not improve substantially, United States Steel might redeem the obligations from funds realized on liquidation of its substantial inventory, observers concluded.

While capital and dividend disbursements exceeded 1937 income by about $100,000,000, the exact effect of these heavy outlays will not be known until the corporation's annual report is released several weeks hence. On Dec. 31, 1936, United States Steel reported $134,454,843 in cash and marketable securities and inventories of $258,804,996.

Promoted



Blank & Stoller

Samuel Zemurray

For Last Five Years Managing Director of United Fruit Company, Is Elected President. T. Jefferson Coolidge Is Named Chairman of the Board of Directors; Arthur A. Polian Is New Executive Vice-President and Member of Executive Committee; Arthur E. Nicholson Is Named Assistant to the President and Continues as Secretary

Internal Revenue Increases in 1937 To $5,617,088,564

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau reports its collections from all sources rose from $3,787,336,060 in 1936 to $5,617,088,564 in 1937.

Income tax collections increased from $1,551,652,595 in 1936 to $2,584,977,631 in 1937. These included collections from corporations, which rose from $811,720,307 to $1,265,983,734, and from individuals, which rose from $739,932,288 to $1,318,993,896.

Miscellaneous internal revenue increased from $2,232,537,753 to $2,353,039,295. Pay roll taxes, a new source, totaled $679,071,637. Because of invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act there were no 1937 collections of agricultural adjustment taxes, which in 1936 yielded $3,145,711.

Retailers Discuss Unsolved Problems at N. Y. Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Discovery of the real "forgotten woman," the consumer housewife, by business interests was one of the most valuable findings of the last seven years, Helen Judy Bond, professor of household arts at Teachers College, Columbia University, disclosed in a panel on consumer relations. Education was helping to improve the intelligence of shopping efforts, she added.

"It took the pressure of the depression to make all realize the importance of the relationship between what the consumer does with his dollar and what the producer gives him for it, and, in turn, the relationship of this to the entire process of national recovery," Professor Bond said.

Tests Recommended

Regular use of testing laboratories and the labeling of goods accordingly was recommended by Warner K. Gabler, director of research in Gimbel Brothers' Philadelphia store.

Meanwhile, Bertram B. Cahn, president of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., manufacturers of clothing, urged a reduction in hourly wage scales and an end to government interference with business.

"I do not believe that high hourly wage rates have anything to do with the prosperity of the individual worker, or, ultimately, with the prosperity of the country," Mr. Cahn said. "I affirm that lower price levels than those projected today are necessary for the well-being of all concerned."

From Dr. George W. Taylor, professor of economics at the Wharton School of Finance, came the warning that if collective bargaining is to be successful on a long-range basis, it must be based on economic grounds and not on "the political necessities of the labor union."

Monopolistic practices shared by the small business men and labor have become a national menace through their influence in fostering increased prices, according to Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University. Dr. Nystrom told the National Association of Retail Secretaries that price-fixing and artificially high hourly wage rates were alike monopolistic.

He assailed the Robinson-Patman Act and the more recent Payman bill as highly restrictive measures designed to diminish competition.

Directors Elected

Election of seven new directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association has been announced. They are Ralph I. Straus, secretary of R. H. Macy & Company, New York; Major Benjamin H. Namm, president of The Namm Store, Brooklyn; Neal D. Mooers, vice president of Gladding's, Providence, R. I.; Stanley Marcus, vice president of the Neiman-Marcus Company, Dallas, Texas; Fred Lazarus, Jr., vice president of F. & R. Lazarus & Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. W. Laughlin, vice president of Hale Brothers' Stores, Inc., San Francisco, and Walter Laurie, of the Bon Marche, Seattle.

The trade association executives should watch local and national business conditions closely in order to advise their memberships regarding advantageous times for buying and expansion was the advice given by Prof. Carl N. Schmalz, director of the Bureau of Business Research at Harvard University.

"A great many merchants lose the result of years of skillful, painstaking expense control through a single major mistake, such as unwise expansion of plant or inventory, at the wrong time," Professor Schmalz declared.

NEW YORK (AP)—Better control over installment credit to keep the industrial production machinery running more smoothly was proposed by Malcolm L. Merriam, chief of the installment credit unit of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Pointing to wide expansion in installment sales the last few years, Mr. Merriam told the National Retail Dry Goods Association convention it was "evident that judgment as to the proper quantity of installment credit and the timing of its use must be vastly improved if stability of production is to be an objective."

"Perhaps by financing the growing installment volume from investment funds, rather than bank credit, its diffused stimulus on the upswing of business can be eliminated," he added. "But I can see no way, short of intervention by public spending, to counteract its deflationary effects in a period of debt contraction.

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February 2, 1938

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gain in Wholesale Inventories Over Past Year 6 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesalers, numbering 735, report that the cost of stocks on hand at the end of December was $142,434,000, an increase of 6 per cent above the like period of 1936, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its first monthly statistical report to include inventory estimates.

The bureau's data were prepared in co-operation with the National Association of Credit Men and were made available in new amplified form in response to numerous requests from co-operators, trade associations and other interested bodies.

More Accurate Data

The current depression has taken into question the extent of inventories and the new information report by the bureau is recognized as an effort to provide more accurate information on the monthly state of wholesalers' inventories.

In addition to the inventory innovation, the bureau's monthly report for December presents also for the first time information for both wholesalers and manufacturers on value of sales, volume of accounts receivable outstanding and volume of collections on accounts receivable in a new combined form.

The year-end inventories of wholesalers, which was about 6 per cent larger than the year before, were 5 per cent smaller than they were in November, no allowance being made for seasonal influences.

Increases were the largest in furniture and house furnishings, 42.5 per cent; metals, 40.3 per cent; electrical goods, 18.6 per cent; clothing and furnishings, 18.5 per cent, and jewelry and optical goods, 17.8 per cent.

Meat Products Drop

Meat and meat products reported the only large decrease, for which inventories were 29.3 per cent smaller of Dec. 31 than at the end of 1936. Shoe and other footwear inventories dropped 8.4 per cent in the year; lumber and building materials, 3.5 per cent; paper and its products, 1.8 per cent, and dry goods, 1.1 per cent.

The dollar volume of wholesale trade declined 12½ per cent in December from the corresponding month a year earlier, the report showed, on the basis of reports from 1,355 wholesalers. Without adjustment for seasonal variations, sales in December were 7 per cent below November.

Raw Wool Trade Is Quiet; Some Sales In Foreign Markets

Interest in the market for raw wool is ebbing despite the improved sentiment that developed a week ago. Sales volume is lower and prices are easing as holders appear more willing to consider offers which previously they had turned down.

While the actual sales were few and far between, the situation is not without its bright spots. One of the encouraging factors is the fact that wool is moving fairly well in some English and Continental markets.

The manufacturing end which holds the key to better demand for raw wool, looks brighter to some observers. Some business is being done in wool goods, and shipping instructions against old contracts are helping to reduce surplus stocks.

Good fine and fine medium French combing territory wools are being held in some quarters at 70c but some sales are being made around 67@68c. Ohio delaine, choice selection, are considered top at 30@31c in the grease, equivalent to not more than 74@75c depending on the shrinkage.

Mohair is selling in a small way, chiefly the sorted mohair, on a basis of nominal prices of 35@37c for original bag adult mohair. Some buying in Texas is reported in the Boston trade around 30c to growers for adult mohair.

The January market for domestic wools in Boston was "disappointing," the U. S. Department of Agriculture's bureau of Agriculture economics reported today in a month-end review.

"Instead of an expansion of outlets for greasy shorn domestic wools, demand failed to pick up even to the very moderate rate of December," the report said. "After some hesitation early in January, prices of greasy combing wools weakened and by the end of the month showed a moderate decline."

The bureau said weakness in prices in Australia and London "had a depressing effect upon sentiment in the Boston market."

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
May	93⅛	.94⅛	.93¼	.93⅜	—½	
July	.89⅛	.89⅝	.88¾	.89¼	—¼	
Sept.	.88⅝	.89⅛	.88⅛	.89¼	—¼	
	Corn					
May	.59⅛	.59¼	.58½	.58½	—.01	
July	.60	.60	.59	.59¼	—¾	
Sept.	.60½	.60½	.59¾	.59¾	—¾	
	Oats					
May	.31⅛	.31⅛	.31	.31	—⅛	
July	.29	.29	.29	.29		
	Rye					
May	.74⅛	.74⅛	.73¾	.74⅛	—⅛	
July	.69½	.69½	.69¼	.69½	—⅛	

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export future 41.25. Lead steady; New York spot 4.90-95. East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 5.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.

CHICAGO (AP)—Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc., of Columbus, Ind., reported 1937 net income of $924,649, equal to $4.84 a share, compared with $1,944,594, or $6.57, in 1936. With several plants in Indiana, the company makes automobile accessories and parts.

Compo Shoe Machinery

Compo Shoe Machinery Corp. reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, net profit of $361,964 after depreciation, federal income taxes and other deductions, equal to $2.07 a share on the capital stock, against $301,-997, or $1.40 a share, in 1936.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '41	107.13	107.13	107.13
1	3¼s '45-43	107.20	107.20	107.20
33	3¼s '46-44	107.20	107.18	107.19
25	2¾s '47-45	104.14	104.9	104.10
10	2½s '45	103.8	103.9	103.9
8	3s '48-46	105.27	105.23	105.23
5	3½s '49-46	106.13	106.12	106.12
9	2¾s '51-48	102.11	102.10	102.11
2	3½s '52-49	106.8	106.4	106.4
13	2½s '53-49	100.2	99.31	99.31
10	3s '55-51	104.12	104.12	104.12
29	2⅞s '60-55	102.7	102.5	102.5
20	2¾s '59-56	101.7	101.4	101.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	3s '47-42	103.31	103.31	103.31
10	3s '49-44	103.26	103.26	103.26

Home Owners' Loan

10	2⅞s '49-39	101.29	101.28	101.29
3	3s '52-44	103.30	103.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s '48	94	94	94
5	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Alleghany 5s '49	60	59¼	60
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	31½	31½	31½
14	Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¾	103½	103¾
39	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104	104¼
7	Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
8	Am T&T 3½s '61	101	100½	100½
37	Am T & T 3¼s '61	101¼	101	101
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	41	41	41
18	Arm Del 4s '57	89⅞	89½	89⅝
37	Arm Del 4s '55	90½	90	90
20	AT&SF 4s '95	108⅝	108	108
20	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	104¼	103⅜	104
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	AT&SFRykyM 4s '65	102	102	102
3	Atl & Birm 4s '33	19½	19¼	19½
17	A C Line 1st4s '52	86	86	86
1	A C Line 5s '45	81	81	81
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38	38	38
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s '50	54½	54½	54½
40	B&O rfg 6s '95	34	33½	33½
10	B&O 1st 5s '48	67½	67	67¾
22	B&O frg 5s '95	30⅞	30½	30⅝
2	B & O 5s '96 P	30	30	30
18	B&O 5s 2000 D	30	29⅝	29⅜
37	B&O cv 4½ss '60	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞
11	B&O 4s '48	63¼	63	63¼
6	B&O 5s 'S W '50	42¾	42¼	42¼
15	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
15	Beth St 4¼s '60	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
28	Beth Stl 4s '60	94½	94⅜	94⅜
46	Beth Stl 3½s '52	86½	86⅛	86½
16	Boston&Me 5s '67	43	42	43
3	Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	103½	103½	103½
19	Bklly Man Tr 4½s '66	52	52	52
26	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107⅜	107⅜
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	92	92	92
3	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
8	Buf R&P 4½ss'57	32¾	32	32½
1	Bush Term 5s'55	38½	38½	38½
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
6	Can Nat Ry 4½ss'51	113¾	113¾	113¾
21	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	124¼	124¼	124¼
7	Can Pac 5s'54	101⅞	101½	101½
11	Caro C&O 6s'52	101	100⅞	101
1	Celotex 4½ss'47ww	73	73	73
5	Cen Ill Ltg 5s'51	98	97½	97½
21	Cent NY Pow 3¾s'62	102¾	102⅜	102⅝
28	Cen Pac 5s '60	65	63¾	65
33	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	93¾	93⅜	93
1	Cen R R N J 5s'87	32	32	32
7	Certain-teed 5½s'48	60	59	60
5	C & Ohio cn 5s'39	105½	105½	105½
3	C&O rfg 3½ss'96 E	94¼	94	94¼
2	Chi & Alton 3s'49	23½	23½	23½
29	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	103¼	102	102¾
5	CB&Q 4½ss'77	98¾	98¾	98¾
31	CB&Q gen 4s'58	104	103¾	104
15	CB&Q 3½ss Ill '49	102½	102¼	102¼
54	Chic Gt West 4s'59	19½	18¾	19½
28	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
32	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	4	4⅛
2	CM&SP 4½ss'89 E	32	32	32
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	29¾	29	29¾
1	CM&SP 3½ss '89 B	27½	27½	27½
11	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	10¼	11
8	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	22	21	21
20	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6	5¾	5¾
19	Chi&NW 4½ss 2037	10½	10½	10½
5	Chi&NW 4½ss 2037C	10¾	10¾	10¾
4	Chi&NW 4s '87	17½	17½	17½
6	Chi&NW 4s '87 st	16¼	16¼	16½
21	Chi&NW 3½ss '87	16	15¾	16
2	Chi Ry 5s '27	44	44	44
4	CRI&P 4½ss '52 A	8½	8½	8½
8	CRI&P 4s '88	18	17¾	18
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	62¼	62¼	62½
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	107	106¾	106¾
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	89	89	89
6	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	CCC&StL 4½ss '77	67	67	67
9	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	82½	82	82½
4	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89	88½	89
3	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	83	82	83
3	ClevUnTerm 4½ss '77 C	77	76	77
1	Col F&I 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
1	Col F&I 5s '70	65	65	65
3	Columbia G 5s '52 May	92½	92½	92½
6	Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	97½	97	97
5	Com Cred 2¾s 42	100½	100½	100½
2	Com Inv Tr 3½ss 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Com Ed 5s 54	112¾	112¾	113¼
1	Com Ed 4½s 57	112	112	112
3	Com Ed 3½s 65	105½	105¼	105¼
22	Con Edis 2¼s 41	104½	104½	104½
3	Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105	105½
2	Con Gas NY 4½ss 51	108⅞	108¾	108¾
13	Con Oil Pow 5½s 51	97¾	97¼	97¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	102	102	102
2	Consum Pow3¼s66	99½	99½	99½
3	Crane Co 3½s 51	101	101	101
10	Crown Cork 4s 50	106	106	106
16	Cuba No Ry 5½ss 42	40	39	40
7	Cuba RR 5s 52	49	48¾	49
2	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53¾	53¾
1	D G & E 5s 51	107½	107½	107½
5	D & RG 4s 36	13¾	12	13¼
3	Det Ed 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
9	Elec Auto Lite 4s 52	100½	100¼	100¼
3	El Paso NatGas5½s51	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Erie rfg 5s 67	18¼	17½	17½
21	Erie rfg 5s 75	18	17½	17½
5	Erie 1st 4s 96	51½	51¼	51¼
3	Erie gen lien 4s 96	29	28½	28½
2	Erie cv 4s 53 A	22	22	22
2	Erie cv 4s 53 B	22¾	22¼	22
5	Erie&Jer 6s 55	66	64½	66
2	Erie Gene 6s 57	59½	59½	59½
5	Fairb Morse 4s 56	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Fed L&T 6s 54B	82	82	82
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	99	99	99
4	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103½	103½	103½
2	Gen MotAccept3¼'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Gen Oil Gas 5½ss '49	50	50	50
13	Goodrich 4¼ss '56	96¼	96	96
3	Goodrich 6s '45	92½	92½	92½
1	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Gt Nor 5s '73	92	92	92
7	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83	83	83
6	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	106¾	106½	106½
32	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91¼	90¾	91
14	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88	87¼	88
1	Gt Nor 3s 'C7	73½	73½	73½
1	Gulf Oil Ut 4½s'66	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Gulf St Ut 4½ss '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	58	58	58
1	Hous OilTex 5½ss'40	100	100	100
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	22½	22	22
20	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	52	51	51
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19½	19¼	19¼
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	38	37½	38
2	Ill Cen 4s '55	41½	41½	41½
27	Ill Cen 4½ss '66	32½	32	32½
51	Ill Cen 5s '55	52¼	52	52¼
12	IC&CBL&NNO 5s'63A	39½	38½	39½
3	IC&CBL&NO 4½ss'63	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107½	107½	107½
17	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104¼	104½
9	Interb R Td 6s '32	17½	17½	17½
9	Interb R Tr 5s'66	49¾	49¼	49¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19½	19½	19½
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	18	18	18
2	Int Hydro El 6s '44	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Int Paper 6s '55	78½	78½	78½
1	Int Rys C A 5½s '47	89½	89½	89½
91	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87¾	87½	87½
8	Int T&T 5s '55	58¾	57½	57½
1	JamesP&Clea 4s '59	72	72	72
4	Jones&Laugh8t4½s'61	94	94	94
14	K C Souths 5s '50	58¾	57¾	57¾
2	K C South 4s '50	66½	66	66
5	K C South 4s '60	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	102	101¾	102
6	Kresge Found 3½ss '47	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	87	87	87
10	Lac Gas 5s '39	85½	85½	85½
1	L E & M S 3½ss '97	98	96	96
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Leh Val Coal4s '28	99½	99½	99½
12	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	99½	97½	97½
7	Leh Val 4½ss 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
21	Leh Val 4s 2003	24¾	24¾	24¾
4	Loews 3½ss'46	99¼	99	99
1	Lorillard Co 7s'44	128	128	128
2	Louis&Nash 4s'57	70½	69½	70½
6	Louis&Nash 4½ss 2003	87½	87	87
1	Louis & N un 4s'40	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Lou Gas & El 3½ss'6	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Manhat Ry 4s'90	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	27	27	27
1	McCrory Stra 5s'61	100¾	100¼	100¾
19	McKes&Rob 5½ss'50	99½	99	99¼
4	Met Ed 4½ss'68	108¼	108	108
1	MidSpartan&NW 4s'47	17¼	1¼	17¼
8	MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	10	10	10
2	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	43½	43	43½
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s'4	20¾	20¾	20¾
8	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	60¼	58	60¼
1	Mo Pac 5½ss'49	5	5	5
10	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	22	22	22
7	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22½	22	22½
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¼	22¼	22¼
10	Mo Pac 5s '80st	22	22	22
10	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22¼	22	22¼
5	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Mon W Pa5½s'42 ctf	103½	102½	102½
6	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	91	91	91
10	Montreal Tr 4s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
9	Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	73	73	73
3	Mor&Essex3½ss2000	84	84	84
26	Nat Dairy 3½ss '51 ww	99¾	99½	99½
2	Nat Dist Pr 4½ss '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Nati Steel 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	NJ Pow & L 4½ss '60	107½	107½	107½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	91½	91½	91½
1	NO Tex&M 6½s'54	35	35	35
4	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	63	64
2	NYC 4½ss 2003 A	87½	87½	87½
1	NYC 5s 64 '98	74	74	74½
51	NYC 3½s '46	88	84½	88
1	NYC 3½s '52	76	76	76
1	NYC&StL 4½s 2013	89	87	87½
1	NYC & HR 4s '42	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	89	89	89
1	NYC La Sh 2½ss '98	77½	77½	77½
1	NY Chi&StL 6s'38	62	62	62
3	NY Ch&StL 4½ss'78	55	54¼	55
5	NY Conn 4½ss'53	48	47½	48
1	NY Edis 3¼s'65	105	105	105
1	NY Edis 3¼ss'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	NY G El H&P 4s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	NYNH&H 4½ss '67	22½	22¼	22¾
5	NYNH&H 4s '47	22	22	22
3	NYNH&H 4s '56	17	16⅞	17
1	NYNH&H 3½s'56	19½	19½	19½
22	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	17	17	17
1	NY&R Gas 5s'51A	9	8¾	9
9	NY Steam 5s '51	83¾	83⅜	83¾
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	104¾	104⅜	104¾
5	N YTel 3½s '67	106½	106¼	106½
2	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Niagara Sh 3½s'50	5	5	5
4	Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	92½	92½	92¾
1	Nor Am Ed 5s'69C	101	101	101
30	Nor Pac 6s 2047	99½	99½	99½
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	82½	81⅞	82
27	Nor Pac ref '97	68	68	68
14	Nor Pac 3s 2047	88⅛	88	88
27	Ohio Ed 4s '65	58½	57¾	58½
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100¼	99⅝	100¼
7	Okla G&E 3⅜s '66	94⅝	94½	94⅝
2	OregRR & Nav 4s '46	99	99	99
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	107½	107½	107½
1	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1	Otis Steel 4½ss'62	102⅞	102⅞	103¼
32	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Pac Gas&E 3¾s '61	101¼	100¾	101¼
1	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	105	104¾	105
3	Para Pict 6s '55	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Para Pict 3¼s'47	92	92	92
1	Pen P&L 4½ss '81	72⅞	72¾	72¾
1	Pen Co 5s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Pen Co 4½ss'44D	103¾	103¾	103¾
27	Pen RR gen 5s'68	95¼	95	95
30	Pen RR gen 4½ss'65	108	108	108
29	Pen RR 4½ss deb'70	104	103½	103½
4	Pen RR gen 4¼ss'81	102½	102¼	102½
13	Pen RR 4½ss '84E	85¾	85¼	85¾
3	Pen RR 3¾s8 '70	97¾	97¼	97¾
15	Pen RR 3½s'52	91	91	91
4	Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	83½	83	83
7	Pere Marq 5s '56	55	55	55
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	74½	74½	74½
6	Phila Co 5s '67	66	66	66
13	Phil Elec 3½ss '67	104	104	104
20	Phi Read C&I 5s '73	90¾	90¼	90¾
20	Philippine Ry 4s '37	186	185¾	185¾
2	PCC&StL 4¼ss '77	153⅛	15	15
5	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	23⅞	23½	23⅝
30	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	100¾	100¾	100¾
16	Potomac El P 3½s'66	51¾	51⅜	51¾
8	Purity Bak 5s '48	14½	14⅜	14⅝
6	Readg 4½ss '97A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
19	Rem Rand 4½s'56	85	84¾	85
1	Rep Steel 5½ss '54	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Repub Steel 4½ss '61	91	91	90½
1	ReverseCop&B 4½s'56	106	106	108
4	Roch G&E 5s '62B	80	79½	80
1	Safeway Strs 4s '47	100	100	100
1	SaguenayPow4¼s'66	110	110	110
1	StCLIM&G4s'R&G'33	101¼	101½	101½
1	StLSF ry 5s 'B '50 ct	59	58¾	59
5	St L S F 4½ss '78	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	St L S F 4s '50 A	11½	11½	11½
4	St L S F 4s '50A ct	13½	13½	13½
3	St L SW 5s '52	11	11	11
1	St L SW 2nd 4s '89	19½	19½	19½
1	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	28	28	28
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	116¼	116¼	116¼
25	Seab A L cn 6s '45	72	72	72
6	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9	9	9
11	Sea-AlFyn 6s '35A ct	8½	8¼	8½
8	Shell Un 3½ss '51	4¼	4¼	4¼
32	Simmons 4s '52	98¾	98⅝	98¾
8	Socony V Oil 3½ss '50	83¼	83	83
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	106¾	106¼	106½
3	So Cal Gas 4½ss '61	102½	102½	102½
1	So Cal Pow 6s '47	107¼	107¼	107¾
1	Sou Kraft 4½ss'46	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Sou Pac 4½ss'68	90½	90½	90½
14	Sou Pac 4½ss'81	55¾	55½	55¾
18	So Pac 4½ss'69	55½	55	55¾
68	So Pac rfg 4s '55	55½	55	55½
24	So Pac 3½s'46	84	81	84
10	So Pac 4½ss 'Ore '77	75½	73½	75½
50	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	67	66	66½
35	South Ry 5½ss'56	100	99¾	100
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	54½	53	53
10	South Ry cn 5s '94	51¼	50¾	51
30	South Ry gen 4s '56	68½	67½	68½
4	S W Bell Tel 3½ss '64	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	107½	107½	107½
31	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Studebaker 6s cv'45	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Swift & Co 3¼ss '50	65½	65½	65½
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	T RR A St L 4s '53	73½	73½	73½
1	Texas Pt Sm 5½ss '50	79	79	79
17	Tex Corp 3½ss'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	78¾	78¾	78¾
16	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	79	79	79
22	TideWaAssoO3½ss'52	101	100¾	100¾
2	Tol&OhCen 3¾s '60	97	97	97
3	Tri Continent 5s '53	106½	106	106
15	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111¾	111½
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	77½	77½	78
10	Util P&L 5½s '47	105	105	105
12	Util P&L 5s '57	50	50	50
1	VertientSug7s'42ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
18	Va Ei&Pow 4s '55A	108	108	108
5	Virg Ry 3¾s8 '66	104	103½	103½
5	Wabash 1st 5s '39	54	53¾	54
5	Wabash 4½ss '78C	10½	10½	10½
6	Westch Lt 3½s8 '67	102	101¾	101¾
13	West Md 5½ss '77A	88¼	88	88
4	West Md 4s '52	86½	86½	86½
10	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1	West Pac 5s '46	107½	107½	107½
10	West Pac 5s '46 sad	19½	19½	19½
3	Western Un 5s '51	67	66¾	66¾
5	Western Un 5s '60	65½	65	65¾
3	Western Un 4½ss'50	65	64	65
1	West Shore 4s 2361	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	Wheel Stl 4½ss'66A	90½	90¼	90¾
9	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	9	9	9
4	W&SF 5s '38	101	101	101
14	Wilson &Co4s'55	96½	96½	96½
25	Youngst S&T 4s '61	98¾	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

1	Akershus 5s '63	102	102	102
17	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84½	83⅞	84½
5	Argentine 4

India's Steps to Home Rule Seen by Lothian

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The Marquis of Lothian's reported recent sojourn in a mud hut, and his subsistence upon Indian diet during the days he was having interviews with Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Nationalist leader in India, may suggest to those not acquainted with the East, austerities far removed from the actualities of the case.

A mud hut can be an exceedingly comfortable residence. Indian food is alike appetizing and fully adequate at least for those ordinarily accustomed to non-alcoholic drinks.

The mud hut usually means a structure with solid walls of hardened clay at least two feet thick. Its roof is similarly substantial. It consists either of a horizontal platform of hardened clay resting on heavy wooden beams, or of thatch or tiles equally strongly constructed but sloped so as the better to drain off water. In each case it affords shelter alike against heat, cold, and rain to an extent seldom equaled by the much less solid structures commonly erected for the use of Europeans in India.

The food is varied, attracitve, and nourishing. It may include quantities of fresh fruit of every kind, also excellent milk. Savory pillaus (stews) of well-cooked rice and dhall (vetch), with delicately flavored vegetable curries and crisply roasted griddle cakes of wheat, millet, or maize, are also served. There are besides many kinds of chutney (mango pickles) and spices. These make the most appetizing meals even when—as in the case of strictly vegetarian households like that of Mr. Ghandi—no fish or other animal food is used.

Lord Lothian is not therefore in any way to be condoled with.

His mission to India has had a two-fold object. He has gone firstly to study the quite promising developments that have already taken place in the establishment of provincial governments on democratic lines, and secondly to see what can be done in the way of bringing into force the measure still requisite to complete the proposed system of home rule.

This measure is to set up a new central federal government on responsible lines, thereby co-ordinating the 11 provincial administrations alike with one another and with a large number of semi-independent princely states now ruled paternally by Indian chiefs. These states contain two-fifths of the area and one-fifth of the population of the entire peninsula.

Two difficulties have hitherto stood in the way of the introduction of the Federal Government. One has been the bargaining tactics of princes, many of whom have been holding out for more guarantees for the continuance of their existing privileges than the British authorities have seen their way to afford. This is a difficulty which is not expected to be serious, since in the long run the princes are under the complete control of the paramount power.

The second difficulty is much more serious. It consists in opposition to the proposed federal scheme offered by the Congress Party, which is now in control of seven out of the 11 new provincial governments.

This opposition is because the Congress Party, under the leadership alike of its outgoing President, Jawaharlal Nehru, and of his incoming successor, Subhas C. Bose, holds that too much power is being retained in the hands of the British Viceroy.

This power includes the actual administration of the Army and of the civil and political services, also the potential supervision of finance.

Congress objects to this even as a transitional arrangement. It wants in particular to have control of finance. The British authorities, on the other hand, fear that any transfer of these powers to elected ministers, at least at first, might result alike in collapse of India's ability to defend itself successfully in the present disturbed state of world affairs, also in such weakening of governmental authority as to interfere with the maintenance of internal order.

These difficulties nevertheless are regarded as sufficiently comparable to those which have now been more or less successfully overcome in the case of the new provincial governments, as to encourage the hope that they may be similarly mastered.

Brown New Chief At Naval Academy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., announced yesterday as he took command of the United States Naval Academy that the policies of Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers would be continued, with emphasis upon increasing nautical activities of the midshipmen.

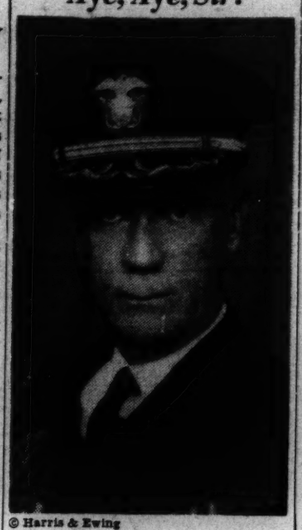
The new Superintendent, quiet and soft-spoken, said, after wishing Admiral Sellers "a long life of continued benefit to the nation," he would seek to keep the middies' eyes "turned to seaward."

Admiral Sellers, retiring after nearly 48 years' service, turned over the command at a short, impressive ceremony in the Academy Armory at noon, and departed with his wife for their new home in Washington.

"The future of the Navy may be said to be in your hands," he told the regiment, adding that "when our country is drawn into war" the midshipmen will "live up to the high standard and traditions that are the proud heritage of the Naval Academy."

Admiral Brown first hoisted an admiral's flag May 26, 1936, when he took command of the training detachment of the United States Fleet. He was an aide to Presidents Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his command of the destroyer Parker during the World War.

'Aye, Aye, Sir!'



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Rear Admiral Wilson Brown Jr.
New Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis

Forests for Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON—A total of 200,000 acres, one-tenth of all the land in Puerto Rico, is to be reforested under Federal Government supervision, according to the Puerto Rican Trade Council. Mahogany, cedar, and charcoal woods will be planted.

La Guardia Told How to Save

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The Citizens' Budget Commission, publishing its 1937 report, today placed before Mayor La Guardia a program in which it gave seven ways it saw to cut city expenses. Describing itself as "a nonpartisan, non-profit-making, fact-finding organization created to study the cost of New York City government and to recommend specific economies," the Commission formula lays heavy emphasis on pay roll, court, pension and mandatory cost aspects of municipal spending.

"Certain activities are overstaffed," it reports. "Useless county offices still exist, there are too many courts, mandatory state laws prevent desirable economies, there is gross disparity of pay for equal service, the 'prevailing rate of wages law' is absurd, large pension funds are insolvent and increasingly expensive."

An outgrowth of the city's fiscal debacle which ended Tammany control at City Hall in 1933 for Fusion Administration, the Commission announces it will continue its policy of citizen representation at City Hall and in Albany and will submit recommendations to the Constitutional Convention in April.

Its studies center in an effort to keep down the local tax burden on the ground that, while growing needs require increased expenditures, these increases may be absorbed by "feasible" economies within the city's power and the voiding of mandatory state laws which prevent municipal economies in excess pay roll costs.

The report hails the instatement of a City Planning Commission as an instrument to "discourage plausible, but unneeded, public improvements and to encourage useful ones."

New Yorkers Ask Congress to Pass Anti-Lynch Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2—The New York State Legislature, adopting a resolution introduced by one of its two Negro members, called on Congress today to enact anti-lynching legislation.

The resolution was sponsored by Assemblyman William T. Andrews (D), whose district includes much of the Harlem section of New York City, and was approved by the Assembly. When the measure was brought to the Senate immediate adoption was moved by Senator Leon Fishel (D) of New York City. The Governor's signature is not necessary.

No debate accompanied passage of the resolution in either house and the vote in each case was unanimous.

The resolution asks Congress to enact "with all convenient speed," the Gavagan-Wagner-Van Nuys bill, "or other like legislation which will prevent the punishment or destruction of persons accused or suspected of crime in any other way or by any other authority than by due process of law and by a duly constituted court of justice."

In seeking approval of the resolution, Mr. Andrews recalled that New York State had previously memorialized Congress to enact such legislation as would effectively prevent lynching outrages. He declared that such legislation was urgently needed.

Valentine Exhibits Reflect Lacy Past

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—With Valentine's Day now a kind of children's fête, the Museum of the City of New York has installed an exhibition to recall the sentimentalites of the Nineteenth Century, when swains wrote poems to their sweethearts, carefully inscribed them on bits of lace paper, rang a doorbell, and then vanished behind the nearest lamppost to watch how their greeting was received.

In the exhibition are valentines of the early 1800s, very elaborate, all handmade, with drawings and paintings and tender handwritten verses. Beginning with 1840 valentines were manufactured instead of being handmade, although senders often wrote verses in addition to the lavish scenes with which the missives were adorned. Sometimes there were small mirrors pasted on with the message "here you will find the one I love."

Later came valentines built up on successive layers of paper and opening accordion fashion. The mechanical valentine of the 1880s was tied with a ribbon and when this was released opened to display elegant scenes. Then valentines began to follow the trend of greeting cards and became lithographs with dyed silk fringe around the edges.

As colored, printed valentines supplanted the earlier handmade ones there came comic valentines and messages addressed more and more to children.

'Terror' Scored In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2 (AP)—Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves scathingly denounced today what he called a "reign of terror" in Kansas City as he sentenced seven of 50 persons convicted in the Government purge of 1936 vote frauds.

"A score of business men have mentioned to me that in Kansas City they do not dare take an attitude against conditions," he said. "They say there is a system of espionage and they dare not vote their sentiments.

"The espionage is such that if it were known they voted 'wrong' there would be a secret boycott against their businesses, their tax assessments would be raised, and their businesses would be driven out of the city."

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt today re-nominated Maurice M. Milligan, chief prosecutor of the vote frauds, to be United States District Attorney here. Opposition to the re-appointment has been strongly indicated by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, who conferred here yesterday with T. J. Pendergast, head of the powerful Kansas City organization which dominates Democratc politics in the City and State. Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri has endorsed Milligan.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Chemicals.
Write Erik Hogdahl,
44 Kungsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Fresh Fruits, Canned Goods and Colonial Produce. Write Frukt & Kolonial, 44 Kungsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three elevators from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

APARTMENTS TO LET

Miami Beach, Fla., 1450 Meridian Av. Modern bedroom apartments for discriminating clientele. $550 up in fashion shop center.

FOR RENT

HOMES, apartments for rent in Palm Beaches, mail your Florida rental and sales inquiries to H. D. VAN VRANKEN, Box 333, Palm Beach, Florida.

NEW log house; restricted site; scenic coast road; three sleeping rooms, three baths; grand ocean, mountain views; rent May-October. Box 6, Big Sur, California.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LOS ANGELES—Mediterranean 10-room home at Palos Verdes Estates, splendidly situated for school and recreational activities; unobstructable ocean view; garden; price interesting; will lease. Owner, 2501 Ross Walk, Berkeley, Calif.

General Classified

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET furnished from Mar. 15 for 3 to 6 mos., new home, 20 min. Mother Church; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, playroom; ideal for adults desiring quiet near town; maid available if desired; careful tenants more important than large rent. Cen. 0894 or Box L-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SEATTLE—Manufacturers' representative, well established in the Northwest, open to serve manufacturer of good product. Box S-21, 824 Skinner Bldg.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS in, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 605 West 130th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, ——— CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property with Bonded Agent
Well cared for homes, rent or sell.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Cal. YO. 8181

FOR SALE 200 acres nestled in small mountain valley near Riverside, Calif., suitable for citrus or walnuts. Improvements house, 23 acres muscat grapes, developed water. Would make beautiful country estate, secluded yet near metropolitan areas. Reasonably priced. Write Ida Garnsey, De Luz, Calif., for particulars.

BRAND NEW
4 Unit—Beverly Hills—8 Unit
All leased—unfurnished—fine location
TRADE FOR EASTERN
Vacant or improved. See or call Mr. Cox,
O'CONNOR, RICE & BARNES
174 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
CR. 19138 WO. 62718

ROOMS TO LET

THE GUEST HOME
Palm Beach, Fla., 240 Chilean Avenue
All rooms with bath or showers.
Moderate rates, private suites.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

SALESLADIES for made to measure, hand fashioned, knit garments; unconditionally guaranteed; commission collected at time of sale. HAND FASHIONED, Cressona, Pa.

EARN money. Sell Everyday Greeting Card Assortments to friends, others. Also Personal Stationery. Liberal commissions. No experience needed. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 613, New York.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. C-133, Indianapolis.

SERVICE FOR SALE

THERE are doubtless many people in distant sections who for various reasons need representation in Chicago; a man of many years' wide experience and extensive acquaintance is prepared to serve those interested; references. Write H-1, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as companion, attendant to elderly lady or children; free to travel; can furnish excellent references. MRS. W. REITH-MULLER, 405 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-8300.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Unusually attractive, gas-heated, unfurnished apartment in private home; three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, balcony; garage optional; charming, convenient location; references exchanged. Telephone evenings, WELlesley 2153-R.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CONSIDERABLE savings on Bigelow Rugs, Broadlooms; also used Rugs, Carpets; we clean carpets, upholstery beautifully. Rug Cleaners Exchange, 56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MAin 4-9436.

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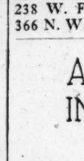

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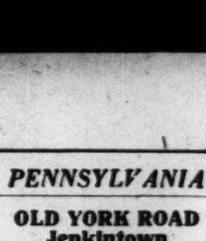

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Those Irish

Folks are said to be organizing a society up in Tralee, Ireland, the avowed purpose of which is to prove that an Irishman discovered America! Which might help account for the presence of so many Irishmen on American police forces—as well as several other interesting matters of more or less import.

Tralee (and isn't that the gr-r-rand Irish name, intoirely?) is located on a peninsula of Eire,

"Sure, an' it was meself all the toime!"

which is the nearest bit of European mainland to the American continent. And the story goes that once upon a time a man named Brendan lived on the tip-point of that bit of land—back between 484 and 578. He had the notion that there must be something over there to westward—something which he called the "Islands of Paradise" when he set out on his "voyage of discovery." When he got home he reported finding St. Brendan's Island—which has had an aggravating way of getting lost ever since. Of course it might have been Manhattan or some other Irish bit overseas, after all.

It is hinted that further promotion of the idea waits on various developments between Mr. de Valera and the Government at London.

But all the other discoverers of America are going to be made to prove their case—by the Eire-ish.

No Censorship

Here's a bit of humor that comes from one of the war-riven countries of today. A resident who was writing to a relative in a far country made this statement: "I will not tell you about the war as our letters are sure to be read."

When that letter reached its destination it had this notation on the envelope: "You are wrong. Your letters are not read."

Is it remotely possible that even a Censor has a sense of humor?

Noel-Cowardly

It is reported that Noel Coward recently sent a picture of the armless Venus de Milo to a friend with this inscription:

"You see what will happen to you if you keep on biting your nails."

A Magic Carpet

Despite the reported slump in Hollywood and the troubles in British cinema factories, it is interesting to note that there is to be no let-up in the travel films. There has been a decided increase in the output of these shorts, and they come from all parts of the world. And those that are done in technicolor are really worthy propagandists for the travel agencies.

Halo For a Hat

The London Evening News has learned where Logansport is located in the U. S. A. The fact came out in connection with a most learned treatise on hats. Or rather a hat—"the black Lord's hat."

It seems that the commentator read in an American magazine that "the black Lord's hat is an important fashion in England where it supplements the black Homburg without supplanting it." The writer was un-

National Costume

decided whether the description "Lord's hat" referred to ducal wearers or to Lord's cricket ground. The American magazine is quoted as saying that a man wearing this "Anthony Eden affair" (these quotes belong not to America but to England) would be well dressed "in London, Leipzig, or Logansport."

Forthwith, his interest piqued by this reference to a new port-o'-call, the London commentator discovered that Logansport is located in Cass County, Indiana, U. S. A.

Hot Times

A friend of ours has described the recent French cabinet difficulties as "Chaud-temps in the old town cabinet." E. B. H. and J. A. M.

Go 'Long, Trouble!

I says to Ol' Man Trouble,
"Go 'long, I'se done wif you!
I'se jes' gwine know you don't exis',
So loose me, sah—I'se froo!"

Says Ol' Man Trouble to me,
"If all folks talked lak you,
I reckons dat my busy days
Would mighty soon be froo!"

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Worth Living In

One who claims that he knows about it
Tells me the earth is a vale of sin;
But I and the bees, and the birds, we doubt it,
And think it a world worth living in.

—Wilcox

Desert Silhouettes

Monitor Camera Club From John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

Quotation for Today

WE may take Fancy for a companion, but must follow Reason as our guide. — JOHNSON.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Food Route

One man has worked up a trade selling foods directly to housewives. He carries two large pails with secure lids. One week it may be hominy (hulled corn) and homemade pickles, or fresh doughnuts and cottage cheese, or, again, tamales and tomato relish. He keeps regular days; and his customers enjoy the variety, and usually buy with gratifying regularity. — Esther S. S., Tacoma, Wash.

Brevities

Toronto Star: Money saved up to buy goloshes for the thaw can undoubtedly be called a slush fund.

Birmingham News: There are 12,000,000 business men, big and little. The question is, at what degree of bigness do they begin being wicked?

Grand Island Independent: Some theorists seem to think that the stable dollar belongs to the horse-and-buggy age.

In Lighter Vein

Nothing to Kick About

A mermaid is a lucky gal;
Her pleasure's never pall.
She never tries to wear a shoe
About four sizes small.

The Secret of the 49-ers

"What inspired the old-time pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?"

"Well, maybe they didn't want to wait about thirty years for a train."
—Tit-Bits.

A Visible Change

The Irish policeman on point-duty signaled Jones to come on; but just as Jones accelerated, another car shot out from a side-street and the two collided. The constable came over to Jones.

"What's all this?" he demanded.

"I'm sorry," Jones replied, "but I could have sworn you signaled me to come on."

"Arrah, don't talk nonsense, man!" he shouted. "Did ye not see me changin' me mind?"—London Evening News.

Their Ups and Downs

The height and depth in brief salutations was reached recently when two girls greeted each other on Broadway, as follows:

"Hi!"

"Lo!"

This Is No Joke

"Dad, why does that used car man buy wrecks that can't run?"

"Because, Son, they are too dangerous to be on the streets."

"Well then, what does he do with them?"

"They're classed as junk, Son. They are sold to men who manufacture guns and shrapnel from them."

Bovine Hoarding

The city dweller was reading a newspaper when he was heard to exclaim:

"Even the cows are doing it now."

"Doing what?" inquired his wife.

"Hoarding," he replied.

"Not really hoarding?" his wife echoed.

"Sure," said her husband. "Right here in the headlines it say: 'Light native cow hides 7c.'"—Unidentified.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Initial Game

Slips of paper should be prepared for this game beforehand, one for each player. At the top of each piece of paper are written the initials of the person playing, and under that a series of questions.

A certain line is allowed for the answering. Each answer consists of only as many words as there are initials, each word beginning with the letter of one initial, given in order. For example, take the initials G. A. S. Question No. 1: To whom does this paper belong? (Ans.: George A. Smith.) 2: What is his character? (Ans.: Graceful, artistic, sound.) 3: What kind of hair has he? (Ans.: Greasy and slippery.) 4: What kind of eyes has he? (Ans.: Gray, amorous, snappy.) 5: What kind of girls does he like? (Ans.: Graceful, artistic, silly.) 6: What is his favorite sport? (Ans.: Greasing antiquated automobiles.) 7: What is his opinion of the world in general? (Ans.: Great, anxious, sappy.) Etc., etc.

From 10 to 20 questions may be asked, with room for the answers. At the end, all papers are collected and read aloud, and a prize is given for the funniest.—R. R. S., Denver.

Daily Anecdote

Resourceful

James Otis, famous for many years as a writer for boys, began his career in Boston. At the age of 17 he called on the managing editor of the Boston Journal and asked for work. His extreme youth was against him, and the editor, wishing to dismiss him as kindly as possible, said, "Go write something new about Boston Common."

The young man walked about for a while, and then seated himself on a bench to figure out something to write about. Presently something caught his eye, and, lo, the subject was at hand. A little later he appeared before the editor with a fascinating article about the initials and words that idlers had carved on the benches.

Otis got the job.

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Flies Go In the Winter?

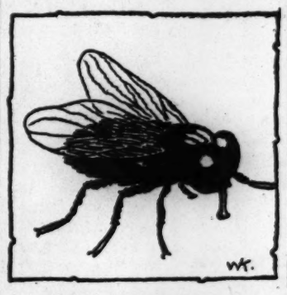
Flies are not migratory creatures. They do not fly to the warm southlands for the winter and return in the spring. For the most part, their flying days are over by the time winter sets in in earnest.

However, a few hardy specimens manage to find a good hiding place where they will be sheltered from the wintry blasts, and proceed to hibernate, or sleep, until the warm days come again. Among their favorite hiding places are cracks and crevices in rooms and attics, under loose wall-paper, under the bark of trees and stumps, etc.

This was illustrated when a stump was brought into a museum in midwinter to be used as part of a setting for an out-of-doors scene in a big glass case. A few days later, the glass case was alive with flies, butterflies, and beetles which had sought refuge under its bark, and which the warmth of the building had awakened to activity.

Like other hibernating animals, flies do not eat during their winter's sleep. They live on their accumulated fat, and awake ravenously hungry.

Cold weather makes flies extremely sluggish in their movements. A chilly fly, walking, offers an excellent imitation of a slow-motion movie. And that gives an



alert observer an opportunity to discover in what order the fly moves his six legs when it walks.

Does it move all three legs on one side and then the other three, in a sort of rocking motion? Or does it move opposite legs in pairs, in something the manner of a centipede?

Actually, the fly uses what might be termed a two-and-one means of locomotion—the outside legs on one side moving simultaneously with the middle leg on the other. If you are doubtful, persuade a cold and sluggish fly to walk for you, and see for yourself!

Jest a Minute

"Is there a nickel in the house?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Child's Devotion

San Francisco

Many years ago there were cable-cars running up Market Street from the Ferry, each of which had a section with outside seats, much coveted by patrons who had a long ride before them.

Late one afternoon two gentlemen occupied such seats when the car left the Ferry Building. Farther up the street two little boys sat down beside them. They were newsies with all the vernacular of the street. The car quickly filled up, and when a woman boarded it later, she looked disappointed to find all the outer seats taken.

One of the men told the small boy next to him that if he would sit on his lap and give the woman his seat he would give him a chocolate bar. The little chap quickly climbed into his lap and accepted the candy.

After they had gone several blocks the gentleman noticed that the child hadn't eaten any of the bar, but still held it daintily in his grubby fingers. When asked if he didn't like chocolate, he promptly replied that he did, but that he was "saving it for her." When asked if "her" meant his little sister, he said it was for his mother, who would probably come home tired from her day's work, and that he would give it to her.

Touched to the quick, the man promptly produced two more bars which he had bought for his own little daughter and her friend, telling the boys to eat them. Impulsively the little fellow put his arms round the man's neck and gave him a shy kiss.

In telling about it afterward, the donor said he didn't mind who saw the act, for a great respect had welled up in his heart for a mother who could call forth such devotion and unselfishness in a child.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Term of Standing Committee

Question: A bylaw reads: "It shall be the duty of the Executive Board . . . to appoint annually . . . any committee or helpers needed." Another bylaw reads: "All vacancies in the officers shall be filled by the Executive Board until the recurrence of the annual meeting."

It has been the custom to appoint all committees at the beginning of the year so that their tenure of office shall run concurrently with that of the Board. A new Board is elected each year on the first Tuesday in January. Last year the Board decided to appoint a Lecture Committee for a term beginning in July. Does the Board have the authority to appoint a committee outside its own year?

Answer: Yes, based on the information given—that is, it may appoint at any time during its year, though the service of its appointee may continue into the next year. "Annually" means once a year and does not seem to establish any fixed time during the year. Also, since the bylaws do not fix a term of service for appointees, any given committee would function under the general rule until its successor is appointed.

The second bylaw quoted above applies only to elective offices or offices designated as such in the bylaws, and this would not include standing committees which are appointed by the Board.

Odds and Ends

English Words

The greatest number of words in the English language begin with the letter S. The least, with the letter X.

Silver Slaughter

The most expensive battle in history, in proportion to the amount of ammunition used, was the siege of Richmond during the Civil War, when bullets fired by the Confederates contained as much as 25 per cent silver.

Parking Problem Solved

The house owners of certain Paris streets are furnished a peculiar protection. On odd days of the month automobilists are compelled to park on the side containing the odd house numbers, while on even days they must park on the side containing the even numbers.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Commenting on rising food costs, Olin Miller recently had the following to say in the Atlantic Journal:

ZXVTQN LK KLLJN GFCQ PJCFATQJ NL BDTG VA XQTQAE BLAEGN EGFE VE'N ODNE FILDE FN QFNP EL RQE LDE LK EGQ IXQFSKFNE ALLS FN VE VN EL RQE VAEL VE.

Four-Letter Enigma

A Swansea, Mass., puzzler shares this timely puzzle. Four letters are to be taken from each of the words indicated. These, in proper order, will give the answer:

In "DOUGH" they are found,
Though this may not mean bread
In "ROARING" the next letters now you have read.
And "DOUGHTY" the rest of the Letters will bring.
And ALL tells how long it will be Until spring.

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Santa Monica, Calif., reader. Five different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

R E V S E

What Is Length and Breadth?

The walls and ceiling of a room together contain 104 square yards. The room is twice as long as it is wide, and its ceiling is 9 feet high. What is the length and breadth of the room?

How Do You RATE?

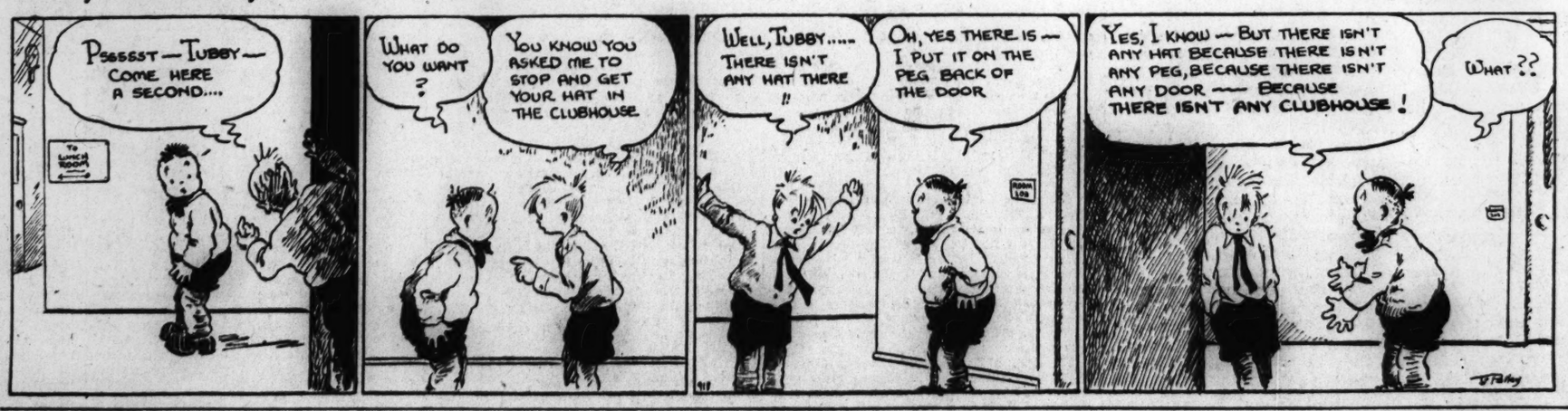
How do you RATE when it comes to identifying the various "RATES" given below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	liberate	to consider	
2	moderate	acquit	
3	iterate	to set free	1
4	saturate	to relate	
5	vibrate	put up with	
6	decorate	repeat	
7	exonerate	reasonable	
8	tolerate	to soak	
9	deliberate	quiver	
10	narrate	ornament	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

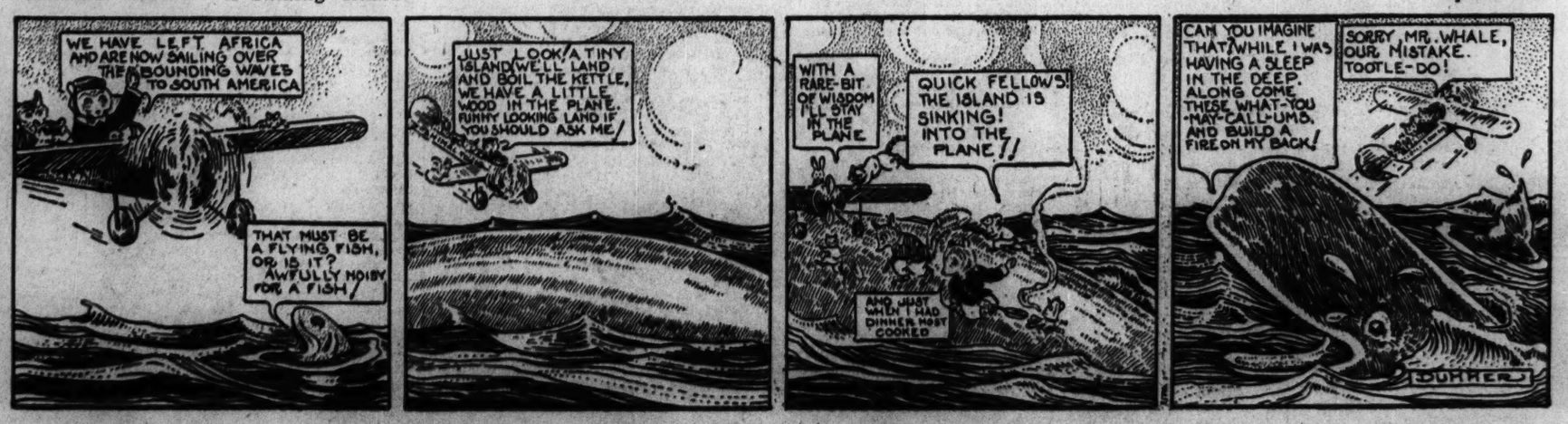
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Disappearing Clubhouse*

By LE PELLEY


Psssst—Tubby—Come here a second....
To Lunch Room
What do you want?
You know you asked me to stop and get your hat in the clubhouse
Well, Tubby..... There isn't any hat there!!
Oh, yes there is—I put it on the peg back of the door
Yes, I know—But there isn't any hat because there isn't any peg, because there isn't any door—Because there isn't any clubhouse!
What??

Animal Town—*A Sinking 'Island'*

By DUMMER


We have left Africa and are now sailing over the bounding waves to South America
That must be a flying fish, or is it? Awfully noisy for a fish!
Just look! A tiny island! Well land and boil the kettle, we have a little wood in the plane. Funny looking land if you should ask me!
With a rare-bit of wisdom I'll stay in the plane
Quick fellows! The island is sinking! Into the plane!!
And just when I had dinner most cooked
Cam you imagine that! While I was having a sleep in the deep. Along come these what-you-may-call-ums, and build a fire on my back!
Sorry, Mr. Whale, our mistake. Tootle-do!
Dummer

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Prices of foods have advanced so much in recent months that it's just about as easy to get out of the breakfast nook as it is to get into it.

Four-Letter Enigma: Reading downward, we have Ground Hog Day.

GUHD
RNOA
ODGY

Letter Juggling: Serve, sever, Severs, verse, veers.

What Is Length and Breadth?: 24 feet long, 13 feet wide.

How Do You Rate?: Liberate—to set free; moderate—reasonable; iterate—repeat; saturate—to soak; vibrate—quiver; decorate—ornament; exonerate—acquit; tolerate—put up with; deliberate—to consider; narrate—to relate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Toward Peace in Spain

SINCE the fall of Bilbao and Santander in the north, the Spanish battle fronts have remained almost static, and the long curving line which separates Government Spain from Franco's Spain has not appreciably altered its shape. Gen. Francisco Franco is master in the extreme south, in the west along the Portuguese frontier, and in the north (including the Basque provinces) as far east as Saragossa. Madrid, repeatedly threatened, has held firm for the Government.

The question now arises whether Spain is to pursue her civil war to the point of exhaustion and extermination of opponents, or whether she may be able to reach some sort of settlement to enable her citizens to live and let live. Perhaps only a Spaniard is capable of truly diagnosing the situation and suggesting a hopeful basis of negotiation.

Señor José Castillejo, whose contribution to this subject appears in this week's Monitor Magazine Section, is better fitted than most of his countrymen to put forward a reasonable suggestion.

He is not too closely identified with either side in the conflict; he is a liberal, a close student of politics. He envisages, not a settlement imposed from without, nor in the first place a complete or final one, but a temporary settlement on the basis of the status quo, which would give Spain an opportunity to work out her destiny in comparative peace.

He holds that it is no coincidence that the borderline determined by the exigencies of war corresponds with a natural geographical division of Spain. On the one side is the land whose rivers run toward the Atlantic and whose inhabitants for centuries have had their eyes turned to the west; on the other side is the land whose rivers and natural movement point to the Mediterranean.

Let this borderline, he suggests, be the provisional frontier. Let there be no further attempt to force a union of the deeply divided elements in Spain by bloodshed. A solution of the problem should be sought in a provisional separation, and provisional administration for east and west; and the writer is sanguine enough to suggest that with the war over and a pact concluded, the various fragments of the Peninsula (not excluding Portugal) might after trial and experiment and economic co-operation reach the point of creating a federal constitution.

Here at least is something which may be proposed—a basis for discussion—the starting point for a truce. The proposal is one which might not be unacceptable to foreign countries already uncomfortably embroiled, enabling all of them to withdraw without loss of prestige; and not unacceptable, perhaps, to Spaniards of both sides.

Saving Via the "El"

THE annual report of the Boston Elevated Trustees, indicating a deficit of $2,500,000 for the year, may well focus interest on the proposal that the Commonwealth buy the "El." Such a step, in the opinion of Representative Christian A. Herter, would reduce the deficit by at least $400,000. Public Utilities Commissioner Abraham C. Webber, after equally close study, believes an amount up to $1,000,000 might be saved. This would be of direct benefit to the cities and towns in the Metropolitan District (of which Boston is the largest unit) that make up the deficit.

The method of making this saving is simple. When the "El" foundered back in 1918 and the State took over its operation, part of the agreement was that the Commonwealth guaranteed private share holders a 5 per cent dividend. The State has already bought in the preferred stock. It is now proposed in the Legislature, and urged by Governor Hurley, that the State borrow approximately $18,000,000 at prevailing low interest rates and buy in the common stock. The difference between the interest rate on the loan and the 5 per cent dividend represents the chief item in the saving.

While not primarily designed for such a purpose, this action would have the effect of ending the present "El" private corporate structure and make the State sole owner. That is one objection that has been raised to the plan, yet it is hardly timely. During the last two decades the State has built tunnels and improved equipment so that the Commonwealth's investment is now greater than the private one ($96,531,000 as compared with $76,321,000). There is no reason to suppose private owners will care to redeem such a losing enterprise as the "El."

Another objection lies in the fact that since the State promised to pay the dividend, to buy in the stock by eminent domain might violate a moral obligation. This, of course, is a point which would not arise were the stockholders willing to take a fair price and surrender their certificates voluntarily. Purchase of the "El" by the State appears to be the largest, indeed almost the only, major reduction in the deficit that can be immediately effected. For that reason, the proposal deserves the most earnest consideration.

A WELL-KNOWN Hollywood band leader has just predicted that "swing music" will be more popular than ever in 1938. Now to get some of that "swing" into business.

A Naval Rumor Race?

THE witness who was asked to answer yes or no to the question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" was hardly in a worse spot than Japan under the navy-building question London, Paris and Washington are planning to put to Tokyo. The proposed inquiry is, "Are you building bigger battleships than we are permitted to build under the treaty which you rejected?"

Japan can answer yes or no without incriminating herself since she is not bound by the treaty. She can even refuse to answer. But in any case the result will be the same: She will be blamed for starting a new race in bigger battleships. For London, Paris and Washington will not take no for an honest answer. And refusal to answer will be considered a confession of guilt. Asking Tokyo appears to be merely another way to justify building programs already decided upon.

Britain, France and the United States are bound by the 1936 Naval Treaty to a limit of 35,000 tons for battleships unless they have evidence that another power is building above the limit. That evidence has not been produced. If the naval intelligence offices have it the public should not be asked to support a new battleship program on nothing better than rumors.

If Japan is building the 43,000-ton ships on which arguments for a two-to-one American program are largely based, the fact should be possible of proof. Ships big as skyscrapers are not hid under a handkerchief, nor under a kimono. There are few places they can be launched, few shipyards to hold them. If the naval intelligence people do not have evidence, there is little likelihood that there is any to be had. If they do have it, Congress should get it. If they do not have it, asking Tokyo a question with no intention of accepting the answer is an insult not only to the Japanese but to the intelligence of every citizen who is asked to believe rumors when facts might be less frightening.

The American people will approve a new arms program if they can be shown reasonable evidence of need for it to support a foreign policy they approve. But they will not relish being "scared" into navy building.

Hopes and Halts in Housing

"IT IS my intention to initiate a series of conferences with representatives of industry, labor and finance, with a view to giving housing construction a fresh start. . . . If these groups co-operate in this effort, as I believe they will, the result cannot but work to the advantage of our whole national economy." In these words from his housing message to Congress last November, President Roosevelt outlined his next prospective step to follow passage of the bill which he sought at the hands of Congress. He completed the message by saying: "Comparatively simple changes in, and additions to, existing laws will make this start possible."

The comparatively simple changes have been made, with the sending of the housing bill to the White House. And the comparatively complex task of inducing labor and finance and industry to avail themselves of the new and easier financing terms, to form large-scale housing units with government loans, is now at hand.

Virtually all the major obstacles which have made a shambles of one earnest, hastily conceived housing program after another, still confront this conference which the President has promised to summon. Each of the ingredients in the negotiations—labor, industry, finance, politics—displayed truculence and outright hostility at one point or another during the Senate debate. Senator Lodge's amendment was frankly motivated not by the desire to improve, but to defeat the bill; he admitted he was opposed to any Federally operated low cost housing at all. Much of the unexpectedly strong support for this maneuver can be attributed to like motives, as the arguments showed.

Labor, meanwhile, at least as represented by William Green's telegram, seized upon this amendment as a means of standing off what it fears will become a raid on its wage standards. Labor is not convinced that the President, however earnest in this effort, is really capable of preventing abuse of his project, which calls for voluntary relaxing of high hourly wage rates for an equal, potentially larger yearly income. "What assurance have we of this annual wage?" labor asks with decades of ingrained and legitimate skepticism. "What guarantees that if we first yield up our own safeguards, the fruits of many grim years of bargaining, the promised benefits will actually appear?"

Some satisfactory assurances on this point will have to be negotiated in the President's conferences. And all the intricate arrangements looking to the acceptance of the entrepreneurs' risk by capital—in a highly hazardous mass production project involving huge sums of money and all the uncertainties of business tied to the fringes of politics—will require the most alert and tactful planning.

The President has taken on the task of establishing the conditions for a vast new machine in the American economy, trusting that private enterprise and labor will spontaneously put the parts together and make it work. The welfare of nameless ill-housed millions awaits his success in this endeavor.

Pacific Outpost

YOU hear a good deal from time to time about the lonely isle of Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic, where fifty or sixty people live thousands of miles from their nearest neighbors and make contact with the world only once a year or less when a world-cruising liner or a British naval vessel passes that way. Yet not long ago an English clergyman went to Tristan to preach to the people there for two or three years. He took with him radio equipment which may occasionally pick up a snatch of something from Cape Town or Buenos Aires, maybe exchange a friendly word with some world-wandering tramp freighter passing six or seven hundred miles off.

But there is another island in another ocean which, if not quite so remote in distance as Tristan da Cunha, yet is more isolated in fact because it has no radio and only rare trading schooner connections with Papeete, in Tahiti, six hundred miles away. It is the isle of Rapa, on the edge of the Tropics in the farthest part of the great South Seas, home of a couple of hundred Polynesians of pure, unblended blood and unbroken descent from the daring Pacific wanderers of old, those Indo-Malaysians who came, back somewhere in the mists of remote antiquity, from the Orient to scatter among the islands of the South Pacific.

Rapa, dream isle of indescribable beauty with mountains six thousand feet high and an Eden-like profusion of the fruits and foods of the Tropics, does not get into the news, because no world-cruising liners go there.

Only two outsiders live there, one a French-Canadian from northern Quebec who went there twenty years ago before the French administration of the Etablissements Français d'Océanie had "interdicted" Rapa to all but natives, and a New Zealander. Each has fled as far as he can get from civilization and stay on the planet at all.

But if Rapa is isolated and solitary, there are consolations. It is a real South Seas isle of yesterday, fulfilling your farthest flights of fancy in respect of those "summer islands of Eden floating in dark purple spheres of sea." More than one romance seeker has appeared in Tahiti of recent years firm in his intent to get there and live happily ever after on a white South Seas beach under the palm trees' shade. But the French officials at Papeete have dashed his bright hopes with their implacable, "Non! Non! Eet ees impossib'. To Rapa you cannot go, non!"

For Rapa is to be kept a sort of preserve for the pure-blooded remnants of a great people already blended with many others throughout the Pacific. And it is a fitting place. Its scenery is grand and bold, its mountains even more majestic than those of Tahiti and the Marquesas, while in sharp yet pleasing contrast the deep valleys lie wrapped in silence and peace and behind the palm-lined beach the thatch-roofed village is arbored in wild-orange trees of amazing size and productivity. And the folk of Rapa are tall and stalwart, the men of splendid physique and the women of compelling beauty, each the sort described by Cook and Vancouver and the early sea rovers of the Pacific.

M. T. G.

The Sooner It's Buried the Better

A Program for the South

Book News of the Day

THE subject of Gerald W. Johnson's THE WASTED LAND (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $1.50) is worthy of solid thought, and apparently of action in the directions indicated by Mr. Johnson: for he is dealing with the prospects of rehabilitation of the American South and his recommendations seem intelligent and sound.

The study is not, as one might assume from the title, solely a discussion of soil erosion, though Mr. Johnson notes that more than 20,000,000 acres of fertile topsoil in the southeastern states has gone to waste and that 20,000,000 tons of plant food, potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid are being washed every year into the rivers of the South while Southern farmers spend millions for commercial fertilizers.

This waste, he says, amounts to giving away a land area equivalent to the State of South Carolina. He points out further that the loss to the South in human resources, waste of the people by emigration, is equally serious. Three and a half million persons born and educated in the South have gone northward or elsewhere in search of greater opportunity. These, he estimates, represent an investment of $17,500,000,000 lost to the South, but in mere numbers they represent a draining away of human resources equivalent to the loss of the entire population of the State of North Carolina, the most populous of the Southern states.

And is there no opportunity in or for the South? On the contrary the author cites its agricultural and mineral resources, climate and rainfall as adequate to make it one of the garden spots and industrial centers of the world.

Mr. Johnson urges that the South begin thinking not as states but as a region, and that it attack its agricultural, industrial, social, and educational problems by planning on that scale—not a "planned economy" but a co-ordinated effort to supply its deficiencies of skill, technique, and capital by its own efforts so far as possible, or by acceptance of aid from outside where offered.

The book is in essence a commentary on a more extensive and detailed study, "Southern Regions of the United States," by Howard W. Odum. Whether its recommendation is the solution for the South is for Southerners to decide. But one feels the South would have the good wishes of the remainder of the United States in putting the program into effect.

T. N.

"With Wilson Toward War"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The book review titled "With Wilson Toward War" on your editorial page does not, in my view, help to establish the facts regarding President Wilson's two and a half years' slow and steady labor in working out the solution to the terrifying problem presented to him by the British Empire's Declaration of War on Aug. 4, 1914. This remark applies, in my opinion, to many other articles which have appeared in your columns on the same subject. Your difficulty, and the difficulty of those who think with you, seems to be in a failure to grasp the relationship between neutrality and defense. President Wilson did not declare for neutrality in August, 1914, because he was for peace at any price, but because he was not ready with an immediate solution to the problem before him. I think his so-called "delay" of two and a half years was entirely justified.

If you will encourage your readers to turn to the famous cables exchanged between the German Chancellor and Mr. Wilson a few days before the Armistice, you will help them to get at the heart of the President's thought on the problem. In the last cable he sent he said to the Chancellor: "If you represent the German people I will place your request for an Armistice before the Allied Powers; if you represent the military clique which brought about this awful conflict the reply to you is: 'our terms are unconditional surrender.'"

There you have the heart of the problem as it presented itself to Wilson, and, mind you, there you have the heart of the problem as it presented itself to a representative Britisher like Mr. Asquith. At Edinburgh in September, 1914, I heard him say with the utmost emphasis, and the most obvious sincerity, that rather than give way to military bullies he would see us spend our last shilling in resisting them.

In my view, these two men, Asquith and Wilson, were of the finest type of leadership the English-speaking race has produced, and if you affirm that they were wrong, then you affirm that each of them failed to take the road nearest right in meeting the most vital problem that ever confronted them.

I will go further, and say that Mr. Roosevelt is taking exactly the same road as Asquith and Wilson. Has not the President said in answer to Mr. Landon's statement that "the American people want peace but they want a peace that will enable them to maintain the respect of the other nations of the world": "We owe some measure of co-operation, and even leadership, in maintaining standards of conduct helpful to the ultimate goal of general peace."

If words mean anything, Mr. Roosevelt is leading the American people to the point where, in co-operation with the British Commonwealth, he will say to the Japanese military bullies: "Thus far and no farther." That step taken at the right time will do more for world peace than anything the pacifist societies ever dream of.

WILLIAM C. BROOKS
London, Eng.

Bonus—But Pensions Too

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

More than three years ago the Monitor asked if American veterans and citizens could think ahead as far as 1945. It was forecast then that after the bonus fight, if immediate payment succeeded, and around the time when the adjusted compensation would otherwise have come into play, there would be clamor for general pension legislation. It has come seven years ahead of schedule.

In fact, less than a year after the bonus was paid, the first of the pension bills was quietly introduced. It was recalled then that fifteen years earlier, when campaigning for adjusted compensation, the American Legion forswore any desire for general pensions, and the question was asked if their legislative agents would give this pledge again. Their answer apparently has been to push pension legislation a little more strongly this year. Have they forgotten or do they choose to forget that the first obligation lies to the genuinely disabled?

N. T.
Arlington, Va.

Fewer Phrases for Flops Favored

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading The Christian Science Monitor editorials in a recent issue, one cannot help but note the great number of words wasted on various governmental experiments and glaring flops where a few words would honestly and intelligently explain, with actual benefit to all concerned, without such great and unnecessary laborious effort.

For instance, the "unemployment census." This ridiculous census cost the Government millions of dollars, without the slightest possibility of getting anything beneficial or tangible from it. Then why not say so in a brief and practical manner.

Then, again, a long tedious and unnecessary piling up of words on the Housing Bill. Briefly explained, this bill would be an inducement to snare millions of people into a state of hopeless indebtedness on a home that could be started through borrowed government money, but could not be paid for in generations. Present conditions, to say the least, would make the housing bill impractical and prohibitive, unless the Government loaned these millions of people the money with which to pay out on their homes. In other words, the Government has unearthed another bottomless pit into which to drop money and accepting as security millions of homes with a steady and constant depreciation so heavy and dangerous that no government would carry such a load. Why not say so? Are you politically indebted to the Government?

Another thing: you have been requested to explain why the Dr. Townsend Pension Act is not sound. You have been very bold, and even brazen, in your denunciation and condemnation of Dr. Townsend and his plans for recovery, but you have never produced bona fide and legitimate reasons for such unfairness. Again, I am asking that you enlighten followers and believers in Dr. Townsend's efforts to introduce a sound and indisputable economic plan for recovery as against politically destructive experiments. I say, you cannot produce facts showing anything pertaining to Dr. Townsend's ideas being anything but sound, and you acknowledge same to be true by your silence in regard to this matter. If Dr. Townsend is a fool and economic nut, any ordinary writer can produce reasons for same, and that is what we want.

The political situation seems unusually filthy and unnecessarily rotten today. And the Monitor can do very little of anything but getting besmeared with filth by dipping into rotten political subjects. Give Monitor readers a break by entire elimination of comment, editorially, on political subjects. The Monitor need not tell the people, editorially, what the President and Congress are doing. Everybody knows what they are doing—which is nothing constructive or beneficial to the people whom they are supposed to serve.

Albuquerque, N. M. Frank J. Moss

Too Well Proven Pictures

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Showing return engagements at low prices of old motion pictures—especially those which have been highly popular—has proven so successful that there are now several theaters in and around Boston which do nothing else. This is a worthwhile service, but like most services it is open to abuse. Such abuse occurred recently with the re-screening of "Rose Marie," which drew particularly large crowds to a certain film house. The picture had been so mutilated by cutting that incidents important to the story had been left out entirely.

Obviously, films which are sometimes several years old cannot be expected to remain in their pristine, spotless condition. But they should at least be distinct and bear the whole story. Synchronization which has been badly jarred by editing, reels that should have long since been tattered and torn, and cutting of the sort referred to above prove only one thing—that a motion picture has long since proved its right to retirement instead of revival.

J. D. B.
Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Conscripted Art

By John Ritchey

THERE is a great deal of concern manifested today about fine art. In many countries its influence upon the people is considered so important that those in authority have found it advisable to conscript it for their own uses. Thus we have examples, in various parts of the world, of art molded by political ideas.

If this condition in the world of fine art were confined only to one or two countries there might be no need for comment. However, even in countries where art is not politically controlled, conscripted art seems on the way to becoming a fashion with many artists themselves. In the United States we have examples of talented artists who feel it necessary to enlist their gifts in the service of their political convictions. Among them one often hears the edict: "Art must serve the cause." This cause may be one of a multitude of objectives: socialism, communism, new dealism, old dealism, and so on. In other words, these individuals believe it necessary to use art as a means of propaganda. However helpful such an ideal may be to the cause in question, there are those who ask what happens to art when it becomes a means and not an end. What happens when the hoped-for political end is attained? With the arrival of, let us say, world-wide communism, would there be any need for fine art at all?

* * *

Art is not the result of a determination of a group of people to create it, having a single end in view. Its foundations are much wider and sink a great deal deeper than might be guessed at first glance. The development of any political belief, however admirable, is neither the final means nor end of art. It is not its province to set up social and political beliefs. Politically, art merely reflects the kind and type of institutions under which the artist lived and worked.

In the final sense the kind of art that is called fine art cannot be conscripted at all. The very act of forcing it into prescribed molds of thought and of action blights its growth and revelation. The individual talent which may, at some future time, have made fine art may be conscripted but the result becomes at best something that may be labeled "artistic propaganda."

All the while during these periods of conscripted talent there have been men and women working singly and in groups to fulfill a vision. A vision of wonder, beauty and truth to the degree that they have received the wisdom to see it. Their concern is with something more lasting than the current fashions in politics and rulers. They know it is difficult to create a work of fine art about a situation that in a few hundred years will, at most, be a few lines in a history book.

* * *

This does not mean that they are not crusaders. A true artist does not see injustice and intolerance flourish without protest; but his crusading is the result of an inner, not an outward, conviction. When his sense of social justice is outraged he does not stop singing but his song becomes a sword.

The threat of conscripted art is not so grave as it might seem—for the artist. If his vision is strong and his talent great he will leave home and country rather than submit to any force that would compel him to betray the art he serves. It is they who look to art for comfort and inspiration who must be watchful. Above the din of propaganda we must listen for the still small voice that speaks today as it has in the past of the eternal verities. The survival of fine and true art throughout the ages is an inspiring record. Homer and Shakespeare, Mozart and Beethoven, da Vinci and Cellini, speak to us throughout time. And all that was selfish and unworthy in the world in which these men lived has become a matter of history; the works that they did remain things of strength and comfort to mankind in all countries always. It is likely to be so again.

Mirror of World Opinion

Lynching Still a Crime

THE anti-lynching bill seeks to project the Federal Government into a field in which the states are much more likely to be effective. The states have not, to be sure, covered themselves with glory in the war against lynching. Some of the Southern Commonwealths still look with too much complacency upon mob violence. The decent and the self-respecting people of the South ought to recognize the seriousness of the crime of mob violence and arouse themselves to redoubled action against it.

But if there is still much for the states to do, they have already accomplished a great deal. Some of them, such as North Carolina and Virginia, have enviable lynching records, thanks to the vigilance of local officers or to the application of local laws, or both. Much more is to be expected from a continuance of this community effort than from the injection of the Federal Government into the equation. Federal interference would accomplish nothing without local co-operation, for local juries and local prosecutors would still be needed to secure convictions. With local co-operation, Federal interference would be needless. Moreover, the attempt to secure local co-operation through the use of agencies directed from Washington might work in reverse and antagonize the very people on whose co-operation the undertaking would depend for success.

For these and for other good and sufficient reasons, the shelving of the anti-lynching bill may well be regarded as a favorable omen. But the Southern States will make a mistake if they take the shunting aside of this objectionable measure as a pretext for abating their own efforts to suppress the mob violence which has so long blackened the fair name of their region.—*Baltimore* (Md.) *Sun.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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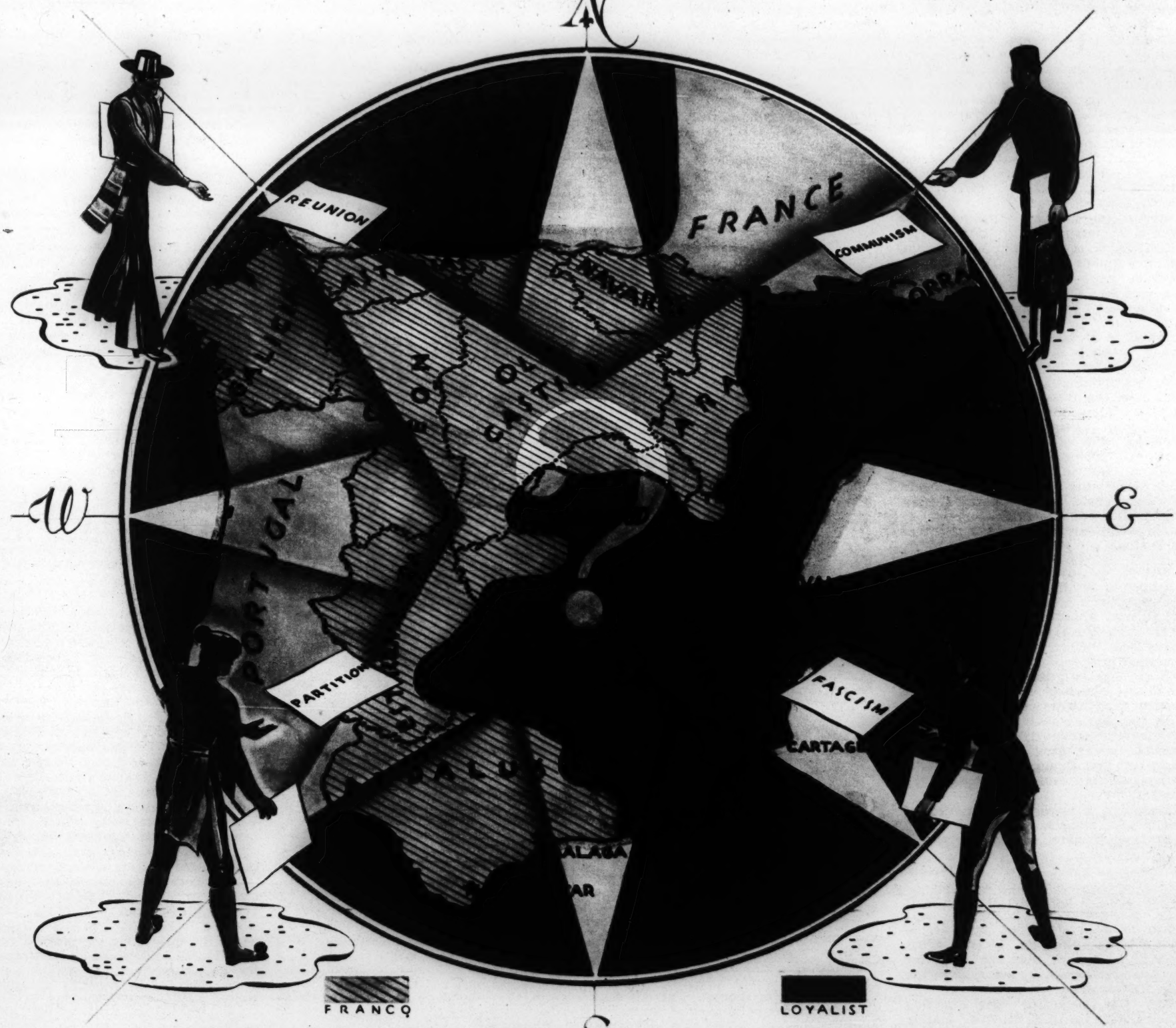


Ways to Peace in Spain

Through Temporary Partition

By José Castillejo

Director of Students' International Union, Geneva; and Formerly Professor of Law at the University of Madrid

EUROPEAN COMPLICITY in the Spanish war, much as it has embittered and protracted it, cannot change its essentially national starting point, nor could a belated European mediation provide by diplomatic methods a solution similar to that of the Congress of Vienna, which remapped Europe after the Napoleonic Wars.

The civil wars of the nineteenth century were only superficial and did not affect the strong elements of unity; religion, monarchy and private law. Now, on the contrary, Spain has shaken off the discipline of the Church and is not any longer the patrimonial appurtenance of a monarch. Her political unity has also been shattered; the Constitution of the monarchy was violated by the last king and the Constitution of the Republic by the Republicans. The last stronghold of peaceful citizens, a system of justice based on pre-established laws interpreted by independent tribunals, has disappeared.

Anarchy, terror and misery have led individuals to surrender to the nearest strong group or leader, seeking protection at the price of complete allegiance and blind obedience. Anarchists have combined with Socialists, Roman Catholics with Communists, Moors and Protestants, as in the old times when, on the same soil, Christians combined with Moslems.

The country has thus plunged into a sort of feudalism with a multiplicity and variety of powers, rival, allied or subordinate to each other under the law of force and fear.

The new order cannot be a restoration either of the Monarchy or of the Republic, even if procured by enormous bloodshed; it is already evolving out of the present conditions as the prevailing groups absorb the smaller ones and begin to lay down certain rules above the ephemeral whims of their chieftains.

* * *

The next step should be a truce between those embryo governments. The whole Iberian Peninsula, which is economically indivisible, could be for a time a miniature experiment of a League of Nations and give birth gradually to a new type of central authority called forth only for the purposes of arbitration of conflicts, or to protect oppressed minorities.

A peace which does not give some kind of satisfaction to those beliefs or illusions which have inflamed the masses, would be difficult and precarious. The first and most powerful dream was "revolution," a cherished Spanish vision of courage and violence, with the two-fold attraction of a gamble and a miracle. It has fascinated conservatives and liberals, Roman Catholics and free-thinkers, subjects and rulers.

The diehard Antonio Maura gave expression to this craving in his famous phrase, "Revolution from above," perhaps to forestall revolution from below. The dictator, Primo de Rivera, adhered to this brilliant slogan. And the republican ministers, restive at being naturally unable to rise against themselves while they were in power, finally achieved that ingenious somersault. No peace scheme should be allowed to hoax the popular heroes, Fascists, Requetés, Communists, Anarchists or Marxists, by the offer of a return to the old régime, involving co-operation with those who killed their brothers.

* * *

The second great illusion has been "nationalism," which at the bottom is another form of the same revolutionary proclivity. Local administration can never be much better nor much worse than central government, but Spaniards, when vexed by the petty and too close tyranny of town and region, turn naturally toward a protective centralization and when

again this proves intolerable they then ask for decentralization and autonomy. National and local authority are, each in turn, an alternative solace. Centuries of uniformity have now swung the pendulum in the direction of diversity.

Longing for variety is shared not only by the Catalans and the Basques, but by the Galicians and Andalusians. It had been a panacea even in such discordant programs as those of Pi y Margall and Señor Maura; and it has been accepted by the Republic, though with a strong tang of a political bargain between the left parties of Catalonia and Madrid.

The civil war has now rent the country into two sections and it is not casual coincidence that the Government supporters predominate in that part of the peninsula which is more Iberian and African in origin and Mediterranean by tradition, while Francisco Franco's followers prevail in the Celtic-European portion inclined topographically toward the Atlantic and spiritually to America, and more linked geographically and, at the moment, politically, to Portugal than to eastern Spain.

The first effective move for peace cannot be union and uniformity. Territorial division may calm passions and educate public opinion. Franco Spain may be wise enough to render to the Basques, and Government Spain to the Catalonians, their ample autonomy. Each of the Spanish regions should be allowed to choose its form of government, probably totalitarian at first. A central police for disarmament and public order might initiate the transition from the present "medieval" structure to a future "renaissance." Economic unity and political variety were the starting point of the German Empire and are the main features of the modern British Commonwealth of Nations. Portugal and the fragments of Spain could develop as an Iberian Commonwealth. A Spain forged by force would only find jealousy and fear in Portugal.

* * *

The tremendous blunders of the "democrats of the chair," who started the republican experiment in 1931, lay: (1) in their undertaking the settlement of the main questions which divided the Spaniards, before dealing with the practical problems common to all; (2) in fostering the growth of autonomous totalitarian regions at the same time as they were swelling the central power with totalitarian faculties; and (3) in pressing comparatively mild reforms by methods which drove large minorities to desperation. Could peace be achieved by aggravating these very causes of the war?

Moreover, a provisional partition of Spain, as a realistic expression of sincerity and freedom, might offer to the ambitions and vested interests of European powers better satisfaction than a Spain superficially and forcibly united under a dictatorship, be it military, proletarian or academic, soon again to be undermined by internal and external intrigues. It is a great mistake to believe that the allies for the war are necessarily going to be the true friends after the peace.

But the suggested disintegration would not be for long. Intended mainly to save lives and to check hatred, it would soon call forth the tide of reconciliation. Economically, each region needs the others; politically free migration from one to the other would more likely evoke a competition of tolerance among them than persecution; and, psychologically, the proud Spaniard who resists union by force, would not admit that he has a tribal incapacity for national life.

The partition of Spain might be the surest way gradually to regain a free unity, perhaps under more flexible political forms, higher norms of justice, and great individual freedom. However bad, it could hardly be worse than the product of a crushing victory or cruel exhaustion.

Formula for Concilation

By Franz Borkenau

Author of "The Spanish Cockpit" and a Recognized Authority on Spanish Affairs

ALMOST EVERYBODY concerned is already agreed about one thing: The Spanish war has lost more than half of its meaning. Socially and politically, the two camps come every day closer to resembling one another. The extremists of "falange" in the Franco camp, the Anarchists in the left camp, have been destroyed.

In both camps the ruling groups today consist of the old bureaucracy, the old police, and the old set of politicians. If both camps had been so close to one another in July, 1936, there would never have been a civil war.

Foreign intervention, too, is loosening its grip. The Germans have already cleared out almost completely. The Russians, their high-flung hopes having been deceived by events, would be only too glad to get out, if they could do so and save their face. The Italians are the one remaining power which is deeply involved: they aim at supremacy in the Mediterranean. But even the Italians might be content with certain concessions. The war, today, continues mostly, because it once began, and in its course has accumulated an enormous amount of antagonisms and vendettas.

From the viewpoint of international peace, which, for non-Spaniards, naturally takes first place, the most important thing is to get the foreigners out of Spain. It is obvious that they must get out on both sides at the same time, if a compromise is to be reached. As long as there are, on the one hand, Russian-led foreign Communists, and, on the other, Italians, international peace will be menaced.

A scheme of partition would perpetuate that state. It would be hopeless to get the foreign Communists out of the left camp in Spain, if it remains as it is; it would be equally hopeless to get rid of the Italians with General Francisco Franco.

Something similar would apply to the Spanish political forces themselves. Partition would tend to perpetuate just those antagonisms which tend to disappear and would probably rapidly vanish in case of reunion. The one real problem, it seems, is that of finding a political formula which can make reunion possible.

If this is found, and if Spain is united again, Spanish nationalism and xenophobia can be trusted to unite against all sorts of foreigners. It is more than likely that the last political passion which will remain from the ordeal of the war will be a hatred of all foreigners.

This perspective, in itself, may be unattractive to non-Spaniards, but it is apt to clear the soil of Spain from the remnants of intervention and to prevent it from becoming an international battleground for a second time.

* * *

The democratic parties of the West are slowly coming to see that the task of the great democratic powers is not to help the left against the right—Russia against Italy—but to bring about conciliation. They have missed the chance of stopping the war at an early stage. The present stalemate offers them a second chance.

It is obvious that conciliation can come only if the leading groups in both camps abdicate, without being forced to do so by their adversaries. This, of course, can be achieved only when both sides are convinced that neither has a chance to win. As long as this is not the case, negotiations will hardly be more than diplomatic maneuvers.

As soon as this conviction has made sufficient headway—for which there seems to be considerable hope—it will be possible for the existing two governments to submit to a joint government of the moderates of both camps, which will prepare the final decision of the constitutional issue.

Elections, under the existing conditions, are hardly a practical proposition; they might lead to a new flare-up of the fighting. But if agreement has been reached between the leading political groups, that would be sufficient for a provisional settlement. It would be, inevitably, either a very moderate republic or a very moderate monarchy.

As Russia Sees It

By Demaree Bess

Formerly Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Moscow

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, and its Communist followers in other countries, are in a mood to hail with satisfaction any settlement of the Spanish civil war which will leave intact some part of the Communist movement in Spain. Facing the possible internal crisis; their help to General Franco continued. The latter's victory therefore became more probable. The neutral powers of Europe, acting in their own interests, established closer relationships with General Franco's government.

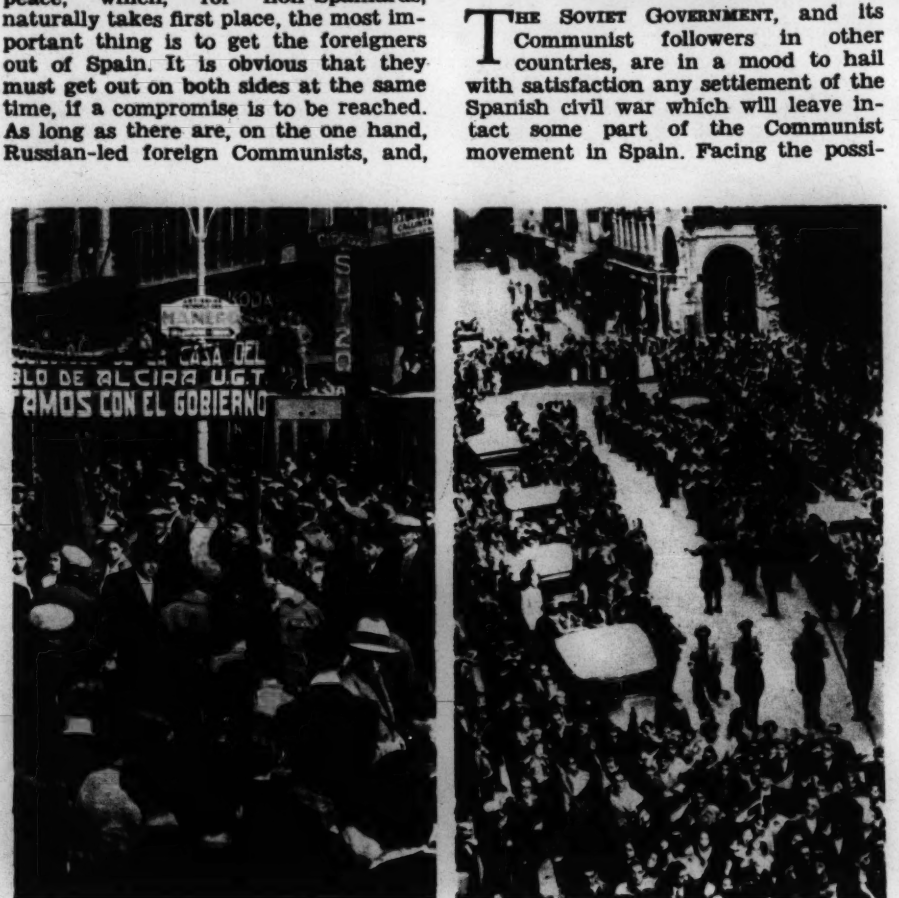
* * *

The Soviets, being realists, recognize that half a loaf is better than none. In view of Lenin's prophecies, all orthodox Communists, both inside and outside Russia, would be profoundly disturbed by a decisive victory for General Franco, which would mean the disappearance, for an indefinite period, of any open Communist movement in Spain.

It is now apparent to most Communists, as it was clear to Moscow some months ago, that the Madrid Government can hardly re-establish its power throughout Spain. Any compromise which would leave the Madrid Government, in its present form, in control of any substantial part of Spain would therefore be welcome to Moscow and its followers in other countries.

Communist influence, through Soviet Russia's participation, became predominant in the Madrid Government. Some of the worst atrocities of the civil war resulted from the struggle between orthodox Communists, who accepted orders from Moscow, and their Communist opponents, lumped together in Spain as in Russia under the name of "Trotskyists."

Orthodox Communists believe they could retain their influence at Madrid if the present government survives in any part of Spain. With such a foothold, the Communists could take comfort once more in Lenin's prophecy that Spain will be the springboard for world revolution in western Europe.



CHEERS FOR BOTH SIDES © Free-Photo to Pix, Wide World

Loyalists in Valencia Conduct a Demonstration (Left) to Mark the Year of Opposition to Fascist Forces, While Fascist, or Rebel, Adherents, in Uniform and in Civilian Garb (Right), Salute the Old Spanish Flag of the Monarchy in San Sebastian After Their Capture of the City

Claiming to be the "vanguard of world revolution," the present rulers of Soviet Russia could not ignore developments in Spain when civil war broke out in that country in July, 1936. But Joseph Stalin and his associates, having learned by experience the futility of Moscow-inspired uprisings in other countries, hesitated to support the Madrid Government, although Spanish and other Communists felt that the defeat of Madrid would be a serious blow to Communism in western Europe.

Moscow at first limited its assistance to indirect support through the Communist International, which organized the International Brigade, a compact foreign army of Communists and near-Communists which saved Madrid in the winter of 1936. The Soviet Government later provided some direct assistance in the form of airplanes and tanks, with a few hundred military technicians and advisers. However, in November, 1937, the Soviets withdrew all direct assistance. The Japanese threat in the Far East served as an excuse; in fact, the internal struggle between Communist factions inside Russia compelled Moscow to concentrate its full resources within its own borders.

But Italy and Germany suffered no

As Italy Sees It

By Paul Cremona

Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE VIEW of the Italian Government, the Spanish question admits only of one solution—complete military victory of the Nationalist forces and rebirth of a united Spain in which Communism should have no place.

Signor Mussolini has committed himself too deeply in Spain to wish to withdraw his support of General Francisco Franco until he has secured mastery over the whole of Spain. He has recognized General Franco's government as the legal government of Spain. He refused to have any dealings with the Valencia government, which in his opinion does not represent any section of the Spanish nation but is merely a puppet in the hands of the Soviet.

A temporary division of Spain on the lines suggested by Señor Castillejo would be strongly opposed by Italy for various reasons. In the first place, it is held, it would not give Spain the peace it needs and desires and would be contrary to the vital interests of the Spanish nation as a whole. Moreover, the scheme, in Italian eyes, is impracticable.

Should it, however, be carried out for the purpose of bringing the civil war to an end, it would always, according to the Italian view, maintain in power in eastern Spain a government which is too intimately linked with Moscow and the Third International. And Fascist Italy, which has openly intervened in the Spanish civil war to oust Communism from the Mediterranean, could hardly be expected to give her approval to a plan which would keep in existence a Communist state on the very shores of the Mediterranean.

* * *

Signor Mussolini has repeatedly declared that there can be no stable and effective peace in Europe until Communism is driven out from that continent. However much he dislikes prolongation of the struggle which is costing so many lives to Spain and to other nations, he feels that it cannot be brought to a conclusion until the aim for which it was begun has been fully achieved.

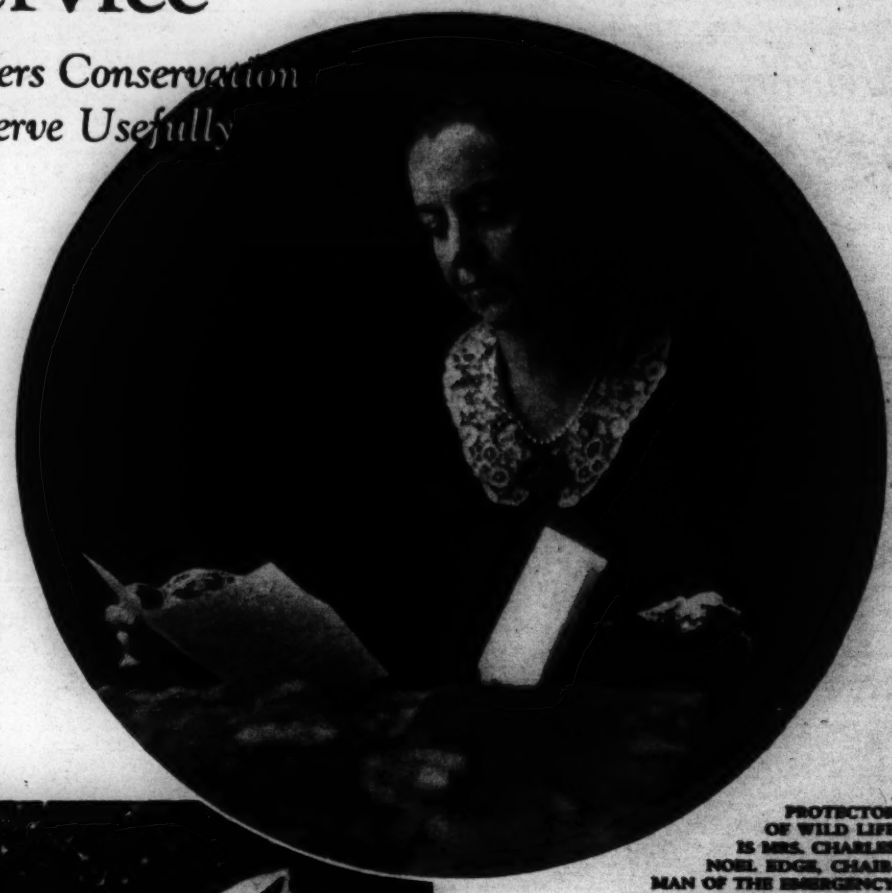
Finally, Signor Mussolini is most anxious not to lose any of the advantages which he expects to gain from the complete victory of General Franco, and which would be jeopardized should a part of Spain remain in the hands of Communists.

[A continuation of this symposium is to appear in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow—Feb. 3.—Editor.]

In the Public Service

Mrs. Rosalie Edge, Free to Choose a Career, Prefers Conservation Work, and She Encourages Other Women to Serve Usefully

By Marjorie Shuler



PROTECTOR OF WILD LIFE IS MRS. CHARLES NOEL EDGE, CHAIRMAN OF THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. Boulon Stage

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, Rosalie Edge's interest in wild life was pretty much confined to putting tempting morsels about her garden in an attempt to entice bird visitors. Today, she is chairman of the Emergency Conservation Committee, which is a thorn in the flesh to some lumbermen, game commissioners, hunters, trappers, or anyone who might injure or is lax about protecting natural resources, animals or birds.

She is that peculiarly powerful being, an individual who has private means, who accepts no salary, no expenses, no gifts, and whose independent social position helps her to speak fearlessly and to act uncompromisingly.

Officials who have dreaded the coming of Mrs. Edge into their offices meet her at dinner tables, her sword temporarily sheathed, and her rippling sense of humor in play. But let any of them think that the sword has been left at home and they are due for a great surprise. The sword is a folding one. It can fit into an evening bag, or even into a delicate glove. And it accompanies its owner wherever she goes.

* * *

They found that out down in Drehersville, a village tucked away in a pocket of the Kittatinny Ridge, in eastern Pennsylvania, where thousands of hawks were killed annually during the migration season. The place was a kind of paradise for hunters, but hazardous for hawks. Many persons regard hawks as birds of prey which should be extinguished. But Mrs. Edge has other ideas of their usefulness in the world, a point of view in which she is not alone. One day she appeared quietly at Drehersville, acquired control of more than two square miles of mountain, including the strategic shooting sites, and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary is the result.

Mrs. Edge has had a hand in the Horn River diversion project, in saving Yosemite sugar pines, in the Mexican treaty for bird protection, and in the Mount Olympus National Park project.

Mrs. Edge thinks usually in terms of acres of trees, of tightening up the already short hunting season, of stricter trapping laws, of protection for birds and animals and water and timber. If anyone should catch her at a time when she could be persuaded to talk about herself, they would find that she begins the story of her public activities with a voyage from England to the United States.

* * *

The daughter of an old New York City family, brought up to give importance to the opera and the ballroom, she had been for three years in China with her engineer husband. On the way home she encountered a widely known Englishwoman, an active worker in the cause of equal suffrage. The voyage was stormy. Mrs. Edge did not talk with many persons. But she listened, and listened well, to the Englishwoman. After landing in New York, one of her first acts was to hunt up the suffrage leaders.

For a time Mrs. Edge's interest was limited to attending meetings. Then she faced illness, thought that she might not be able in the future to give service, and sent checks around to various causes in which she was interested. When she returned to the outside world again, the suffragists had noted the check she had sent to their war chest, and they called upon her for active cooperation.

The reason that episode is important today to the conservation movement is that Mrs. Edge was trained by a group of women who never took "No" for a final answer, who were ingenious to a remarkable degree in organizing public opinion, and who never would have stopped short of victory.

* * *

When the suffrage campaign was ended Mrs. Edge had both a daughter and son to engage her attention. And she had a garden too. In her spare moments she took to beguiling birds into her garden, and when that territory proved too small she acquired field glasses and went out into the park.

Mrs. Edge found others in the park with field glasses and an interest in birds. Some of them were scientists from near-by museums, or college professors, and she tagged them about, listening to what they said, reading books they recommended, and widening her knowledge as much as she could.

* * *

It was one of those ornithologists who later wrote a pamphlet and sent it to her at a time when she was visiting in Paris. She remembers well the red walls of the hotel room in which she paced up and down after she had read that pamphlet, an appeal for conservation.

Her small son was her audience and she kept saying to him, "This is dreadful, Peter, something must be done."

Back in New York City Mrs. Edge began to take counsel as to what might

By a Staff Photographer

SANCTUARY

This Wild Duck, Nesting in the Fenway in Boston, Knows Instinctively That She Will Not Be Molested. Hundreds of Her Kind Make Their Homes on Muddy River

ONE OF HER DUTIES

A Fearless Speaker for the Conservation Cause, Mrs. Edge Is Shown Addressing the Blue Mountain Eagle Climbers' Club at an Outdoor Meeting at Eckville, Pa., at the Foot of Hawk Mountain

be done. Her scientist friends in the main were government employees, museum people, college professors. They had plenty of information about what ought to be done, but not much freedom to speak. They were ready to set up a committee, but a chairman was needed who was free to speak and to act. They also needed an address from which to mail their brochures and to which replies might be sent. Mrs. Edge had a very good address, 113 East 72d Street it was then, a house which has since been torn down, with Mrs. Edge moving around the corner onto Fifth Avenue.

So the committee was started and later took offices at 734 Lexington Avenue, a small committee without membership requirements so that its few officials can quickly determine action in time of emergency, a committee which operates on about $6000 a year, a committee which has enlisted more than 2000 volunteer "aides" throughout the country to watch for breaches of law, depredations of one kind or another, or places where some good strong letters will be effective.

They say in conservation circles that eastern folk are the ones who want logging checked but that they have no actual eye-witness information on which to base their campaigns. So Mrs. Edge spends quite a lot of time walking about. She is a good walker and she trudges on foot over territory in dispute.

* * *

Back home again with the facts, she begins to make quite a lot of people pretty uncomfortable. Several times some of those people have remarked how wonderful it would be if she would come into their organizations and advise them instead of staying outside and attacking. Mrs. Edge has an invariable formula for such requests. She always says "Yes"; and then when they say, "And how much money will you want," she lifts her eyebrows in surprise and says, "Nothing, nothing at all." And the incident is finished.

It was after an interview of this kind that Mrs. Edge went to a dinner party and since she was away from home, staying in a hotel, Peter went along to the dinner party. Suddenly down the table came Peter's youthful voice.

"I wish, I really do wish," said Peter, "that you could hear how afraid those people are of mother."

Since Peter has never been afraid of her and her friends regard her as a pleasant sort of person, not given to storms and tempers, Mrs. Edge gets quite a lot of fun out of the awe Peter believes that she inspires among enemies of conservation.

Mrs. Edge has given up many things which she once enjoyed in order to have time for her work. Music is one of them. Formerly she spent hours at the piano but one day she closed it and has never practiced since.

* * *

"It was a good thing," she says, "because as a pianist I was quite without talent, but as a conservationist I am all right."

Because it helps her present work she is taking a course at Columbia University in literature and in writing. But mostly, she says, she spends her evenings "just sticking stamps."

Her greatest diversion is to go where she will see new trees, new plants, new birds. Last year it was to Guatemala. For some part of every year it is to the United States forests or mountains. She is seeking not only information but surcease from "clocks and things that must be done at the moment."

Mrs. Edge believes firmly that every woman who has private means should make a return in unpaid service to the public. The education she has been given, the advantage which has been hers should be returned to the public, she thinks, not utilized in taking a paid position away from girls with less training and more in need of a salary.

"Young women like to talk about jobs," she says, "as we used to talk about dances. It is a fad, a fashion, to take a position. I think that will pass. We in the United States should learn from the English and instead of measuring achievement by the money earned, give work to the government, to citizenship, to social agencies.

* * *

"Men as well as women should do this. It is a pity for a man to keep on adding to his fortune instead of learning to enjoy leisure rightly.

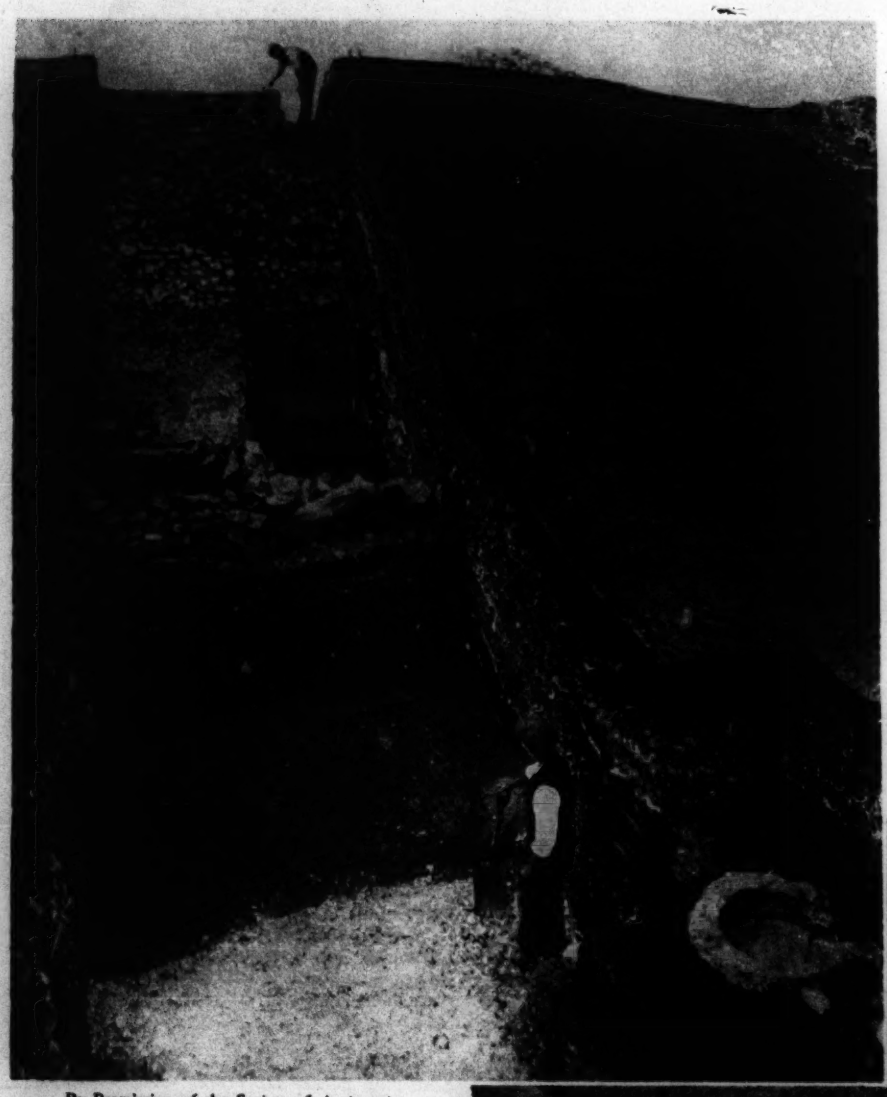
"And it should apply not only to the rich but to average folk as well. For many women could do more outside their homes than they now do. There should be more projects of the kind which are now going on, surveys of county social agencies, child welfare, public financing, the gift of time to under-staffed and ill-endowed research laboratories, work with the blind and with those having speech defects.

"Of course I especially wish that more women would work for conservation. Most of the conservation measures are so closely related to business that it is difficult for men to stand for public interest. But women could do it. They should do it. And I believe that more and more of them will do it."

Digging for Britain's History

Early Iron Age Men Occupied a Castle and Hill Overlooking the Town of Dorchester, and There the Romans Tarried, as Revealed by Excavations Just Concluded in the Dorset Countryside

By H. G. Kennard



By Permission of the Society of Antiquaries

CUTTING THROUGH THE RAMPART

The Fortifications of Maiden Castle Are the Work of Many Civilizations, Built, Layer Upon Layer, of Differing Materials, by Different Men. A Cut Through the Innermost Rampart Reveals in the Foreground the Quarry of Rampart 4, Where the Lower Man Stands, and Behind Him, at a Higher Level, the Base of an Oven. The Upper Man Stands on the Limestone Parapet of Rampart 5 and Points to a Post-Socket of Rampart 6

BACK TO ABOUT 2000 B. C. goes the history of Maiden Castle, that great turf-covered hill which dominates the pleasant modern town of Dorchester, on the banks of the river Frome in the valley below. This fact and much of its subsequent history have been discovered during four summers' excavations under the guidance of Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler. The work was undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries and the Dorset Archaeological Society.

In those far-off days the little settlement of men of the late Stone-Age period probably occupied about a dozen out of the 45 acres of the hill-top with two or three simple lines of earthworks. They grazed their animals and grew their crops on the easy slopes leading down to the level land below, and at nightfall they retired to their fortress on the hill. Pottery, round-bottomed bowls, flint axes and adzes, beveled flint flakes, finely marked arrowheads, are all evidence found to date the occupation. Two ground axes of rock emanating from Cornwall pointed to a southwestern connection, a journey of many days in those times.

* * *

After the neolithic settlement, Dr. Wheeler says that there must have been a hiatus of about 1500 years, during the Bronze Age (1800-300 B. C.), when Maiden Castle was unoccupied. Out of the hundreds of objects discovered during the excavations only a bronze spearhead can be attributed to that period.

After this we come to the first Maiden Castle, which was settled about 300 B. C. by immigrants who appear to have landed on the Hampshire coast a hundred years or so earlier, and to have filtered through to Dorset. The land was unoccupied, there was nobody to oppose them, and their villages do not seem to have been fortified. But then came a time when fortified enclosures and walled villages sprang up, an era which continued until the arrival of the Romans in the country.

It was presumably the need for protection which caused the settlers on Maiden Castle to dig a ditch 50 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The sides of the rampart were so steep that ledges were provided for those who had to pass up the baskets of chalk dug out of the ditch below. There was an entrance at each end, though at the eastern end this was later covered by a double gateway supported by protective works. The ramparts were retained by 10-inch posts at intervals of five feet, and between them a wall of limestone slabs without mortar. The stone, used for the gate works as well as the main fortifications, came from the limestone outcrops over two miles away.

It was during the Early Iron Age, probably about 100 B. C., that the defenses of Maiden Castle underwent the alterations which resulted in the great triple ramparts with deep ditches which can still be seen in their entirety. They are now covered with smooth turf and make a splendid playground for the young folk. Dr. Wheeler infers from this strengthening of the fortifications that the site passed into the hands of some small group of vigorous western invaders.

* * *

By the early part of the first century A. D., the limestone revetment had fallen into decay, the masonry traditions having been forgotten. Then came the Romans and the necessity of repairing the defenses. The earthen rampart with its stone walling was covered over and a strong wooden palisade provided for the inner crest. The roadway into the eastern entrance was metaled. It was here that late pre-Roman silver and tin coins were found, which help toward dating that piece of work. After that the fort was deserted and it may be supposed that the Romans eventually either removed the inhabitants to their new town of Durnovaria (Dorchester), or that they removed themselves to the greater attractions of town life. This may not have happened until toward the end of the first century A. D.

The Roman invasion took place in A. D. 43, led by the Vespasian who afterwards became Emperor. They demolished the defenses of the gateway and de-militarized the site, leaving a police post on the hill to keep the people in order.

Dr. Wheeler believes that the final demolition of the gateway probably took place when the population was moved down. One can imagine, he says, that the removal may have been attended with some pomp—a solemn procession of civic and religious authorities, with, perhaps, some important emissary of the provincial government in attendance. And then the ceremonial defacement of the earthworks.

Though the Romans never occupied Maiden Castle in force, the fact that they built a Romano-Celtic temple, with its adjacent two-roomed house for a priest, shows that the dwellers in Dorchester came up there for pagan religious purposes. A well-metaled road from the east led up to it. Coins sealed by the temple bore dates varying between 364-384 A. D. These were found in the primary cement flooring. A later occupation was revealed by 80 fourth-century coins together with four gold coins. Here were found also a fragment of a bronze statue, a small votive bull of tinned bronze with three horns and surmounted by three human busts.

Below the turf south of the Roman temple in the top stratum of soil were found many Roman coins. Out of 216 found, 13 were of the second and early third centuries, 23 of the second half of the third, and the remainder of the fourth century A. D. The coins and pottery found furnished the inference that there was no important continued occupation during the second and third centuries.

Not far from the temple, too, was found a primitive oval hut constructed of rough dry-built masonry with a doorway facing toward the temple. The floor had been paved with limestone slabs, and there had been a sunken hearth in front of the door. In the building were found 171 Roman coins, mostly of the fourth century. In the side of one of the postholes for the roof support were fragments of a pigeon's egg, a worn coin of Tetricus I (267-274 A. D.), one of the tyrants who ruled in Gaul, and other articles.

It was curious that further excavation disclosed that this hut had been built on the site of a pre-Roman hut, and this former building had been at the head of a main street of the prehistoric town, a street leading to its east gate. From its prominent position, Dr. Wheeler believes that it must have been a building of some distinction.

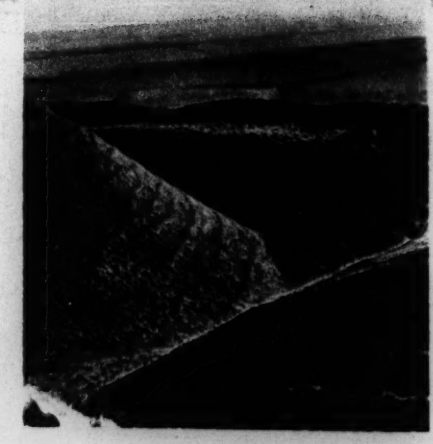
The 1937 summer work ended the exploration which discovered so much about the turf-covered plateau surrounded by its ramparts and ditches.

Shortly before finally closing down the Maiden Castle excavations Dr. Wheeler discovered what is stated to be the largest barrow of the later Stone Age yet found in Great Britain. This has yielded quantities of neolithic pottery and bones. It is over 520 feet long and overlooks the little Roman temple. Thus, side by side, have been found remains of the earliest and latest occupants of the great hill fortress; the first apparently about 2000 B. C., and the last about 400 A. D.

Air-Photograph of Major G. W. G. Allen

THE MAIN GATEWAY

Airplane View of the Eastern Entrance, Showing the Series of Ramparts and Ditches Which Surround This Great Turf-Covered Plateau



W. J. Hemp Photo

THE INNER DITCH

The Rampart Above the Inner Ditch on the South Side of Maiden Castle Commands an Unobstructed View Over the Dorset Countryside

THE WORLD-FAMOUS BUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, SHANGHAI

From the Mud and Reeds Along the Banks of the Whangpoo River Rose This Municipality of Foreign Powers in China. At the Extreme Left Is the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building; Next to It (With the Clock Tower) Is the Custom House; Second From the Right Is the Cathay Hotel, Considered One of the World's Finest, and Immediately to the Left of It the Nanking Road. Severe Air Bombing Occurred at This Intersection

Shanghai: Gateway to China

The International Settlement, Monument to Anglo-American Interests in the Far East, Seems to Be Making a Last Stand in the Face of Assaults by Reds, Nationalists, and Japanese

By H. B. Elliston

IT TOOK A BRUSH between a captain of marines and a Japanese posse to bring home to Americans the fact that there was a bit of American territory situated in the war zone in China. I mean the International Settlement of Shanghai. That is one reason why the marines are stationed in China. All through the war between China and Japan, they had a front seat view of the fighting, manning a sector of the barricades, so as to ditch the Settlement, as it were, from the adjacent warfare.

Trade accounts for this territory, which is one of the American interests in China which Secretary Hull reaffirmed in the exchanges with Japan over the Panay incident. But, in fact, there is very little trade to protect. For in the 13 years from 1920 to 1932 it averaged only $100,000,000 a year. Since 1932 the sum has fallen to around half that amount, or $50,000,000, and not even this trade is entirely with the Chinese in China. Many of the China mills importing American cotton, for instance, are owned by foreign interests, particularly British and Japanese. George Bronson Rea, late editor of the Far Eastern Review, used to estimate that nearly half of China's imports from America went to Japanese concerns. That would leave the present China trade at $25,000,000 a year. Even without making this allowance, however, American exports to China have seldom exceeded 3 per cent of America's foreign trade!

Why, then, all the fuss about the Japanese threat to American trade with China? Only because of China trade potentialities. Just the other day I read in the Congressional Record the oft-repeated chestnut that if we could persuade every Chinese to extend his shirt-tail an inch, the cotton textile mills of the entire world would no longer have anything to worry about! It was first uttered by that wise old Chinese statesman, Wu Ting-fang. But, if purchasing power is any indication of the length of the Chinese shirt, that garment has been shrinking, not lengthening. Hope, however, springs eternal to nations with surpluses when they see a country containing 400,000,000 people, and I don't know how many shirts. Indeed, America's acquisition of the Philippines, let alone of peculiar interests in China, can be explained on the grounds of China's trade potentialities.

A century ago, foreigners were not allowed to live or trade anywhere but in Canton. Even Canton was none too comfortable a toehold. The xenophobic Chinese cared neither for foreign trade nor for foreigners. The Emperor Chien Lung once wrote to George III:

> European nations, including your own country's barbarian merchants, have carried on trade with Our Celestial Empire at Canton . . . although Our Celestial Empire possesses all things in prolific abundance and lacks no product within its own borders. There was therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce. But as the tea, silk and porcelain which the Celestial Empire produces are absolute necessities to European nations and to yourselves, we have permitted, as a signal mark of favor, that foreign hongs [that is, offices—Ed.] should be established at Canton, so that your wants might be supplied and your country thus participate in our beneficence. . . . Our dynasty, swaying the myriad races of the globe, extends the same benevolence to all.

But those "barbarians," specifically Britons, deciding that a precarious toehold was not enough, sought elsewhere for real footholds. So they sailed up the South China Sea to look for places where they could plant their "factories" or "posts."

Shanghai came into view around the tidal mouth of China's "great river," the Yangtze. A century ago, it was a mud flat. Everywhere around Shanghai was mud, the deposit of the Yangtze, which has built hundreds of square miles of China's coast with silt borne all the way from Tibet, 3500 miles inland. Even today the Shanghai district is a mesh of canals and streams so numerous that the cart of Greater Shanghai's farmer is a boat. A little fishing, some rice farming, a small trade in the disposal of silk and tea from the surrounding countryside—these were that Shanghai's occupations a century ago. And the Chinese residents huddled together in mud hovels within limits marked by the usual protective wall surrounding Chinese townships.

The place looked dismal enough for residence. But for trading—what a location! Here was the logical entrepot for a river serving 250,000,000 of the hardest working people in the world. Accordingly, the Britons picked on miserable Shanghai, which, with four other ports, was opened to foreign residence, first by force, then by the peace Treaty of Nanking, 1842.

* * *

When the pioneer traders moved in on the heels of the treaty, however, they did not seek the shelter of the walled Shanghai, but chose to mark out plots on the outside river bank, then oozing with mud and dank with an overgrowth of reeds. On this tract rose international Shanghai. By process of growth a municipality eventually came into existence. When I was in Shanghai, the chairman was an American. Now he is Secretary General, but the municipality represents the 3000 American residents, no less than the rest of the population. It operates under authority of land regulations, the acceptance of which by Chinese officialdom is still the subject of scholastic doubt. The only clear fact is that China is a kind of residual sovereign, as Japan itself is threatening to become.

This "ghetto" for foreign traders has not belied the vision of the early settlers. On steel piles driven into the mud, international Shanghai has grown into fourth place among world ports. Its river front now looks out on the flags of a dozen nationals. That front is called the Bund, a word for embankment, borrowed from India, and one of the world's richest thoroughfares. Bought for a song, it has at times fetched as much as $500,000 an acre. Here have arisen buildings majestic enough to grace any metropolis.

Shanghai is obviously one of the wealthiest communities in the world. The British alone have amassed within the Settlement limits over a billion dollars in investments. Yet the Settlement occupies only 8 2-3 square miles, or a third of Manhattan. A needle-point of a city if ever there was one! Of its 1,000,000 inhabitants, swollen to 3,000,000 by the new "war," only 25,000 are of the kind that one sees at the exclusive Shanghai Club; the rest are people of all the races under the sun, principally, of course, Chinese. All of them live cheek by jowl. There never was such congestion. One wonders why the squeeze never catapults the outer fringe of the swaying mass into the river.

The population density is formed not only by the crowded Settlement population; every day it is augmented from without. The t'aip'ans, or merchant princes, for instance, generally live in the adjoining French Concession, which has an area of nearly four square miles, and holds 12,000 foreigners and nearly 500,000 Chinese. Moreover, around both these foreign enclaves cluster other communities under Chinese jurisdiction, such as Chapei, now in ruins, which are generically called Greater Shanghai. Here dwelt another 10,000 foreigners (predominantly Japanese) and 1,500,000 Chinese, before they were blown out or otherwise dispersed by the Japanese.

* * *

Shanghai's modern history has been troubled, though not as exciting as China's. To the Chinese the Settlement has hitherto been an oasis from Chinese lawlessness as well as Japanese aggression. Since the Nationalist Revolution of 1927, however, they have not been altogether safe within the Settlement. Here they have been the prey of extra-legal patriotic organizations headed by students and political agitators, working out "revolutionary diplomacy."

Settlement grabbing today seems to be a Japanese monopoly. But back in 1927 it was China's object. The initial success of "revolutionary diplomacy" occurred before Nationalism attained the prestige of a real government. It was still a revolution. Issuing out of Canton in 1926, it had come to rest on the banks of the Yangtze River, bringing along a government which set itself up at Hankow, the great mid-Yangtze port. This new government soon showed that it was neither Chinese nor Nationalist. It was Russian and Red. For some time back a cleavage had been growing in the movement. On the one side was Chiang Kai-shek, head of the moderates; on the other, a corps of Russian advisers, over whom a Trotsky-ite mission was gaining the ascendancy.

It was these Leftists who established the Hankow government. They sought to win glory in the eyes of the Chinese people. One way of doing so was to make the foreigner "lose face." Accordingly, on Jan. 3, 1927, a mob of Red troops and sans-culottes invaded the wealthy British concession in Hankow. They were allowed to take possession. Alarmed by the commercial boycott

(Continued on page 15)

Wide World Photos

IMPORTANT SEAT OF FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA

Soochow Creek Forms the Boundary Between the Japanese Section of the International Settlement and the Western Districts Which Are Now Guarded by American Marines and British Infantry to Prevent Incursions by Either the Japanese or Chinese Contending Armies

Toward World Co-operation

Education of the American Public in Those Affairs Which Govern Peace Proceeds on Many Fronts, With Some Indications of Progress

By Robert W. Desmond

A FAMED ADDRESS

40 Mt. Vernon Street, on Boston's Beacon Hill, Is Headquarters of the World Peace Foundation, of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association, and of International Educational Pictures, Inc.

PASSENGERS WERE GATHERING in the club car after dinner. The train was speeding west toward Chicago, and it would be several hours before many would feel ready to retire for the night. The man in the next chair rattled his newspaper impatiently and spoke to his neighbor.

"Look at this!" he demanded. "This strikes me as being pretty ironic! Here is news about the war in China all through the paper, and here"—he slapped his hand against the sheet—"here is an announcement that members of the National Society for World Peace will meet tomorrow to hear an address about the need for the reduction of armaments! Is that silly, or am I?"

"It sounds a little like somebody fiddling while Rome burns," his neighbor agreed.

"These peace societies!" the first man exploded. "They talk peace, peace, and there is no peace. What good are they, anyway? Ever since the war they've been multiplying like guinea pigs, and yet the world has gone deeper into the soup. I can't figure it out."

"Well," the other man said, "it's beyond me. Everybody seems to want peace, but nobody gets it. It's just like good government and lower taxes."

* * *

This was just a snatch of conversation on a train, but it reflected what many persons must be thinking in these times. When the "war to end war" came to its conclusion in 1918, and many persons looked to the League of Nations to shape a new and happier world, groups were formed in many lands to foster those ideals which the League represented, and to educate public opinion to support them.

The process of education went on, but under difficulties. Trained minds, and the efforts of men and women of good will, were directed toward finding ways which would bring permanent peace and prosperity to the peoples of the world. It was a difficult fight; their recommendations usually were ignored by government leaders.

But, if government leaders were unaffected by the campaign waged in many countries for public education, the peoples of those countries often did learn something, perhaps by a sort of osmosis, about the world forces shaping their lives. The results occasionally became apparent. One dramatic outcome was the great peace ballot in England in 1935, when nearly 12,000,000 persons voted on five issues involving Britain's attitude toward war and peace. They registered so huge a majority generally favorable to those ideals represented by the League at its best, and by the peace societies themselves, as to act as a check on British policy at the time of the Ethiopian affair.

When the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor nearly forty years ago, war sentiment flamed in the United States. But when Japanese bombs and guns sank the gunboat Panay in the Yangtze River last December, public annoyance did not turn to war passion at all. Education in public affairs, it seems fair to assume, had proceeded successfully enough in the United States, so that the people were less ready to return violence with violence. A still more recent example concerned the unexpectedly large vote in Congress for the Ludlow resolution, suggesting a Constitutional provision for a national referendum before the United States should go to war, except in case of invasion. The 188 votes favoring the referendum, against 209 opposed, indicated a far stronger pacifist sentiment than had been suspected, although even now few persons believe the referendum proposal has any chance of acceptance.

There are, in the United States, more than 100 organizations which may be described as peace societies, or groups working to educate the public in national and world subjects. In England, also, there are many. They reach a cross section of the entire public—children and adults, in school and out, by the printed word, over the air, from the lecture platform, and through the motion pictures. To describe each organization would be impossible in an article of this length. All are doing interesting and useful work, no doubt, but seven organizations stand out above the rest in the United States. They are the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, the National Peace Conference, the World Peace Foundation, the League of Nations Association, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Institute of International Education.

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Strictly speaking, the Council on Foreign Relations is not engaged in public education in quite the same sense as the others. It makes no popular appeal, but rather seeks to inform the specialist. It has a distinguished history. Originating at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, it was sponsored there by British and American delegates, such as Col. E. M. House, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Lord Robert Cecil, Harold Temperley, and others. In Great Britain, those discussions led to the formation of the Royal Institute of International Affairs; in the United States, they fostered the Council on Foreign Relations, whose officers and directors form a list as distinguished as any in America.

From its well-situated headquarters building in New York the Council issues Foreign Affairs Quarterly, one of the most important periodicals of its kind in existence, to which innumerable world leaders have contributed. It produces a highly useful annual, the Political Handbook of the World; it sponsors conferences on world questions, issues occasional studies, collaborates with other organizations when desirable, and makes its library facilities available to qualified students.

The Foreign Policy Association is almost equally distinguished. It has branch organizations in large cities, with main offices in New York and Washington. Through luncheon and dinner meetings, at which distinguished men speak on national and international subjects, it is disseminating information widely. Weekly bulletins on the course of world affairs, bimonthly research reports, and occasional booklets add a vast store of well-organized information to the equipment of thousands of persons.

The National Peace Conference of New York is one of the newer groups, and is less of an organization in itself than it is a clearing house and council board through which representatives of 41 other national organizations interested in the promotion of peace and intelligent public action may co-ordinate their programs and undertake joint projects. The organization represents some 45,000,000 persons belonging to the member groups, and it now is sponsoring an ambitious campaign for world economic co-operation.

The World Peace Foundation, with headquarters in Boston, was founded as long ago as 1910 by Edwin Ginn, the textbook publisher, to educate the people of all nations to an appreciation of international justice and the brotherhood of man. Through its publications, which long have been among the most useful in the field of public affairs, it makes information available that otherwise would be more difficult, if not impossible, to obtain.

The League of Nations Association—akin to the League of Nations Union in England, the sponsor of the peace ballot, and to other League groups in other countries—seeks to cultivate public opinion and influence the government in the United States to co-operate as fully as possible with the League of Nations, and to enter the League eventually. Unlike some of the other associations, it has no endowment, and is supported by dues, fees and contributions. Its main office is in New York, but it has branch offices throughout the United States, and it provides literature and speakers to express its viewpoint.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, like the World Peace Foundation, was established in 1910, with much the same purpose, that is, to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, to aid peaceful settlement of disputes, and to encourage the spread of information and understanding of world affairs. Its publications are among the most useful, and include classics in the field of international law. The cost of producing its documentary materials far exceeds the income from their sale, as is true of most of the other groups.

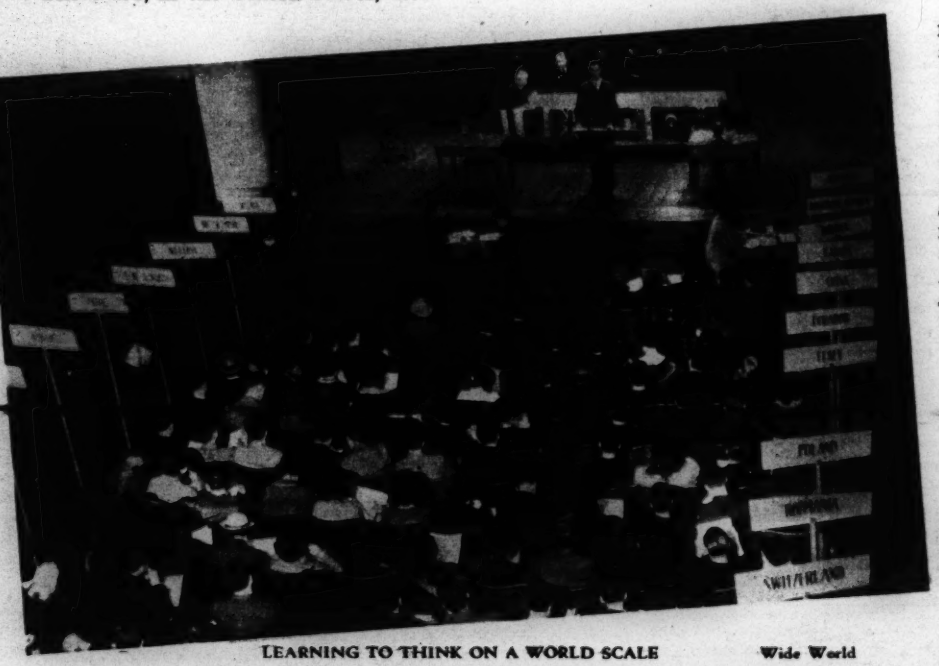
The Institute of International Education was formed in 1919 to help break down barriers between nations. It promotes the exchange of professors and students between countries, the maintenance of international fellowships, directs conferences on problems of international education, and issues publications related to these matters. Its activities have been limited to the educational and cultural relations between peoples, on the theory that mutual appreciation must underlie friendly and successful political and economic relations.

* * *

Almost all of the groups active in this field of public education on world affairs give particular attention to the work being done in colleges and universities. It is not only the Institute of International Education that looks to the academic halls for a new generation better informed about world questions. The Carnegie Endowment sponsors International Relations clubs in many colleges, and makes books available to them. The League of Nations Association sponsors model League Assemblies at various colleges, so bringing national viewpoints dramatically into the open, and demonstrating how those viewpoints may be reconciled peaceably. The World Peace Foundation is closely associated with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, near Boston.

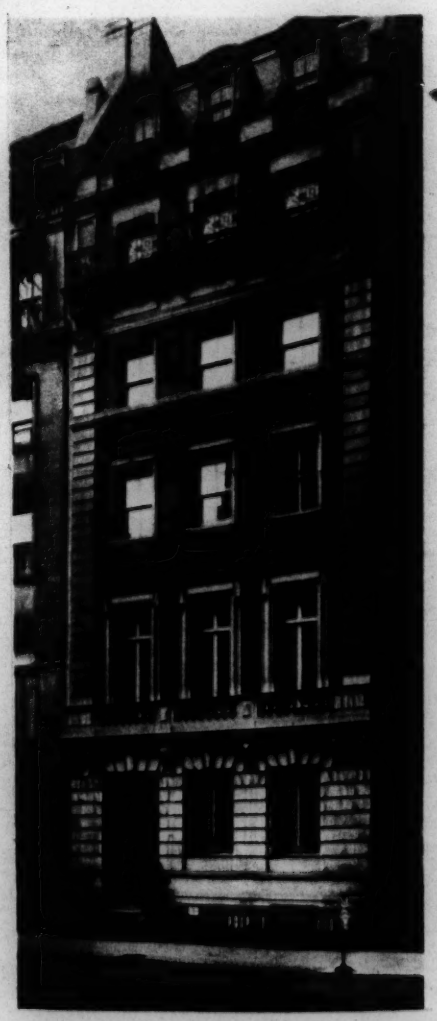
Many other organizations deserve mention for the parts they play in making public affairs interesting and vital to persons everywhere. These include the American Friends Service

(Continued on Page 14)



LEARNING TO THINK ON A WORLD SCALE Wide World

Model League of Nations Assemblies, Composed of Picked Students From Various Colleges, Have Been Convened Annually in Different Parts of the Country, Sponsored by the League of Nations Association. Such a Model League Assembly Met at the University of Wisconsin Last Autumn. The Assembly Shown Above Was at New York University



Wide World

HERE ARE THE FACTS

The Council on Foreign Relations, in New York, Occupies This Building in East 65th Street. There Are Its Library, Research Staff, and the Editorial Offices of Its Quarterly Review

ENTHUSIASM

By Albert F. Gilmore

ENTHUSIASM, LIKE MANY English words of Greek origin, has departed somewhat from its original meaning. Adrift on the sea of human experience, it has fallen in the colloquial language of the common day. Enthusiasm derives from two Greek words, εν Θεος, which signify "the god in you." To be sure, its origin implied more than one god, an obvious situation since it came out of a period which believed in gods many. Walter Pater touched this thought rather gently, lifting it above the concept that it sprang from one of many gods, when he characterized it as "that old fancy which made the poet's act an enthusiasm, a divine possession."

Today, however, enthusiasm has come to signify ardent zeal or keen interest which turns one strongly to the advocacy, support, and pursuit of a given cause, whether or no it be a worthy enterprise. That is, the "divine possession" is lacking all too often. Nevertheless, it represents a mental quality which makes for success. In fact, success is rarely won in any enterprise, worthy or unworthy, except enthusiasm attend its birth and characterize its promotion. Little of accomplishment is attained when one's heart is not in his effort. The listless worker, whatever his occupation, be he stone mason, opera singer, or statesman, has little prospect of great attainment unless he possesses and puts into active operation the ardent zeal, the keen interest, the devotion to his ideal which the successful laborer, the skilled artist, or the man of state must feel for his work. Whatever is done heartlessly, without genuine enthusiasm, the divine fire, falls far below the possibilities offered in the pursuit of any worthy industry.

* * *

Considering the primary meaning of the word, the problem resolves itself thus: Can true enthusiasm be felt and manifested in other than a worthy enterprise? For example, in activity which is undertaken for purely selfish reasons, for low or unmoral purposes? Alas! the answer must be affirmative. Many are the instances, too many, where some enterprise has been entered upon and carried to what is believed to be a successful issue, the purpose of which has been wholly personal and selfish, for the winning of wealth, social prominence, authority, and prestige—for the gratification of personal desire. And these successes have been largely due to the intense zeal and devotion of the individual, to his enthusiasm for the attainment of his goal. This quality of enthusiasm, however, could scarcely be characterized as a divine possession, for divinity is not manifested in that which is selfish, has for its primary object self-aggrandizement.

Enthusiasm, then, in its true sense is a divine quality at work in the human heart, inspiring and lifting desire to a high level of idealism; to the accomplishment of some wholly worthy enterprise, to something which will elevate and benefit the race. Genuine enthusiasm has, indeed, a divine source, for it springs from lofty aspiration. Its significance is thus not only returned in some measure to its original moorings, but is allied to a divine afflatus, not derived from "gods many" but from the one God, omnipotent and omnipresent. Thus conceived, enthusiasm becomes a prominent, even an essential, factor in all worthy accomplishments. As such it deserves cultivation, careful nurturing, for it is an essential flower in the garden of good deeds.

What more inspiring spectacle than to witness the operations of one fired with the fervor of high service, making his way among the pitfalls of human experience, unabashed, and undeterred by the obstacles thrown at him, until he arrives at the goal of true desire, rejoicing in the victory of Truth and justice! Without the divine spark, the God in him, how much less would have been his accomplishment. The oft-repeated remark, that to succeed one must believe in himself, really implies that one must be inspired by true enthusiasm. He must believe in the rightness of his purpose as an emanation from above, the honesty of his desire, for these are the qualities of universal man; and only as he thus regards himself, is his mental state aflame with the means of attaining his goal.

* * *

Rarely has the case for and against enthusiasm been more aptly expressed than by Bulwer-Lytton. "The prudent man," says he, "may direct a state; but it is the enthusiast who regenerates it, or ruins it." The dangers of enthusiasm when ill-directed, selfishly employed, overplayed, are many. But prudence as the governor removes the danger. And it is true enthusiasm that wins for right. It is the genus of something necessary, an ally of truth, if truth is to be triumphant.

Emerson saw enthusiasm as a necessary factor of achievement. Not only did he declare that nothing great or worthy was ever accomplished without it, but he characterized it as "the leaping lightning, not to be measured by the horsepower of understanding." None can gainsay the inspiring quality of enthusiasm. It has more of the lightning quality than of the dull earth. It flashes and illumines, till all who behold catch something of its quality.

Quaint Franklin in homely phrase characterized its contagious quality thus: "Two dry sticks will burn a green one." Enthusiasm, backed by holy purpose and high enterprise, catches the imagination of the uninspired to rouse them to the point of ardent discipleship. It was this quality that brought to the man of Nazareth the faithful followers, who caught and disseminated his holy fervor, sprung from a divine source. His example is mankind's greatest model of righteous enthusiasm.

Left to Right—DOC · SNEEZY · BASHFUL · HAPPY · SLEEPY · DOPEY · GRUMPY

Mickey Mouse Comes of Age

Walt Disney Hopes That the Animated Color Film Version of the "Snow White" Story Will be the Beginning of a New and Even More Appealing Era in Cartoon History

By Frank Daugherty

Geo. H. Phillips Photo

THE PRODUCER IN PERSON
Walt Disney Seems to Be Playing a Game of Chess With His Miniature Dwarfs Before He Puts Them to Work in His First Feature-Length Picture

SIX MONTHS AFTER Walt Disney had put the resources of his studio and the crack men of his staff to work on his first feature length picture, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," he threw away all that had been done.

"We were finding out how to do what we were trying to do so rapidly," he says, "that we couldn't afford to keep our first efforts. They were too crude."

A year later, he wanted to throw the whole thing away again, but he realized that the throwing-away process couldn't go on indefinitely. A great deal of money had been spent and was being spent, and Disney pictures are no exception to the general rule in studios that bankers like some assurance that the pictures in which they have invested will one day reach a receptive and paying public.

* * *

Even after the whole picture had been completed, two years later, Disney and his staff still retained the feeling that they were releasing the laboratory itself for public consumption rather than what the laboratory should have produced. There are sequences in the picture now, seldom if ever noticed by the public, which seem quite outmoded to the picture's makers.

"We felt like crawling under our seats when we saw them at the opening," he said.

He was criticized a little for bringing one of the chief characters of the Grimm fairy tale, the Prince, only into the very beginning and very end sequences of the picture.

"I suppose that's legitimate criticism," he answered his critics, "but it might help if people knew we were plain scared. None of us knew how those drawings of human figures on the screen were going to be taken. We were prepared for any sort of ridicule. We had an idea we could put them across, and if we could it meant the removal of our biggest limitation; we were willing to face the ridicule for that. Today, human characters don't scare us at all. We know we've licked 'em."

* * *

Mechanical difficulties offered the greatest resistance to the drawing of human figures for the screen. Pencils are not made with points fine enough to draw the shades of action and expression. In the end, Disney was having the figures drawn to great scale and then reduced by photography in order to get the fine lines he needed in animation.

Caricature has always been the chief distinguishing feature of the short subject cartoon. Now caricature was to be joined with character. Facial expressions must assume a certain naturalness to be believable; actions such as walking, speaking, running, sitting, dancing, must be imitated exactly. In all this work, the animators used themselves as models, working before mirrors.

The word "art" is never mentioned in the Disney studio. The creator of Mickey Mouse smiles when told that he is being compared to Rembrandt van Rijn and other workers in oil and water color.

"We don't try to parallel art," Disney says. "I don't think I'm under any illusions about that. Our stuff will always be like an illustration—I wouldn't want it any other way." Then he grew serious. "But that doesn't mean we'll always be stuck with slapstick," he said. "We'll get something beautiful into it if we can—and I think we can."

That "we" of Disney's is not the usual editorial "we" at all. It means precisely what it says. Some 700 workers now take their parts in a Disney production. In "Snow White," for example, the numbers and kinds of artists working on the feature included 32 animators, 102 assistant animators, 167 in-betweeners, 20 layout men, 25 background men, 65 effects animators, 158 inkers and painters. Besides these, there were directors, supervisors, story men and photographers.

The picture was begun in 1934; it was first released for showing during Christmas week, 1937. Actual camera work was begun Sept. 26, 1937, and it was found possible to shoot about 100 feet of film a day. But before that could take place some 2,000,000 drawings and sketches had been made, of which approximately 250,000 were photographed. The cost of the film has been estimated at $1,500,000. This is not pocket money, and these figures are large even for the largest Hollywood productions. But they represent only a rough outline of the endless detail, untiring care, arduous labor, rapidly self-augmented mechanical invention which went into the picture's making.

A new camera was invented on the lot, at a cost of $75,000. It gives an effect of depth which is not really third dimension, but sometimes seems to be. The camera was perfected with a small experimental film, "The Old Mill," before it was used on "Snow White." Mr. Disney believes there are shots in the experiment which excel those in the feature; and he illustrates this with an example of the method.

"IT TOOK TWO YEARS TO FIND A VOICE TO MATCH SNOW WHITE'S CHARACTERIZATION"

A scene was to be shot of ducks swimming on the surface of a rippling pond, trees swaying in the wind in front of a turning windmill as clouds swept across the sky in an approaching storm. In making the cinema cartoon, the camera shoots down, pointed from above at individual pictures held horizontally, as though on a table. Each individual picture may be made up of several parts, or "cells," drawn upon transparent celluloid, so that as one is placed over another they seem to form one single picture.

In the scene mentioned, a celluloid oblong, or "cell," on which a blue sky was painted, went on the bottom. A quarter of an inch above that another celluloid "cell" represented clouds scudding along. Above that was a "cell" of blowing trees. Above that was the rippling pond. And last, topmost, were the swimming ducks. This is a very simple illustration of the method of obtaining depth in an animated cartoon with the camera alone. In addition, all scenes are shot in Technicolor.

* * *

In "Snow White," innovations were attempted in obtaining details never before seen on the screen. Clouds, dust, steam, boiling water, rain, even the sparkle of jewels and the glint of light on a steel blade were successfully and realistically represented. Animators, studying how bubbling liquid looks, watched pots of boiling soup, and water. Wind was shown by rolling clouds and drifts of mist, combined with a whipping of drapes and garments. Even lightning was carefully imitated.

Music in sound cartoons is generally composed before the scenes which it is designed to aid are drawn. This is always the case where the music is to synchronize exactly with the action. Long before the animator starts to work, he receives a chart showing how the musical beats and accents fall in each frame of film, and draws to perfect synchronization by following the chart. If a door closes, a floor board squeaks, or someone brushes against a tree or branch, the music must tell it. In the ordinary picture, scenes may be heightened by background music, but in a

THE VAIN QUEEN
Producer Disney Believes That the Public Prefers Kind Scenes, So He Eliminated the Stepmother's Tragic End

Disney picture, music must accent the action, and often describe it.

Color was an important part of the development of "Snow White," for its delightful effects in the motion picture cartoon have long been realized. But the color in "Snow White" is generally subdued and even subtle in contrast with the brighter, purer colors of the shorter Disney pictures. Differentiation in the characters of the dwarfs was accented by color; Doc and Grumpy, dominant characters, wore russet and dull magenta jerkins as contrasted with the gray and tan of the others, and the claim is advanced that these mark Doc's cheery character and Grumpy's "wet blanket" individuality, while Dopey's saffron-yellow doublet and gray-lavender cap is reputedly an indication of his comic and irresponsible nature. "Snow White," being the star, was done in brighter colors to stand out against the background of trees and animals and the other characters.

* * *

A more concrete example of the value of color is evidenced in the scene in which the dwarfs cautiously mount the stairs to their bedroom, believing someone to be in the house. Eerie shadow masses of dark blues and blue-greens help to convey to the audience the fact that the little men are expecting to meet a monster.

A veritable triumph of color work was achieved in the scene in which the wicked queen is changed into a witch. Here caldrons and chemists' retorts bubble and brew, and the liquid, in a series of changing colors, suggests what is to follow.

An important phase of the film's making was the casting. Few will realize that it took two years of arduous search and careful testing to find a voice which would acceptably represent the character with which the Snow White figure on the screen must be matched. The right voices, according to Mr. Disney, are as important to the animated cartoon as are the actors to the more ordinary types of pictures on the screen. The talent of more than fifty radio stations was considered in a search for a voice for Snow White, and many well-known stage and motion picture figures are represented in the voices of the other figures.

Not until everyone actively connected with the making of the picture had unanimously agreed that a certain voice was exactly the right one for a character was it decided upon for casting. The search for a voice for Dopey, the youngest of the dwarfs, whose misfitting garments and cheerful willingness have endeared him to everyone who has seen him, was unsuccessful. Dopey's troubles were too much Chaplin's—whom, by the by, he somewhat resembles in comic scope if not in looks—and he remains mute.

There were a number of reasons why Disney decided upon "Snow White" for his first full-length color picture. The tale, for one thing, was known the world over, the dwarfs offered large opportunity for the piquancy of the Disney humor, and the forest a background for the Disney animals. The idea crystallized in 1933, possibly, Mr. Disney believes, as a result of the success of "The Three Little Pigs"; but long before that he had come to realize the value of the fairy tale to the animated cartoon. Paul Terry had, years before, successfully brought Aesop's Fables to life, and Disney had made a number of fairy stories, including The Grasshopper and the Ant, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack and the Beanstalk, and many others.

He didn't, he says, call his staff together and announce that he was going to make a feature. He introduced the idea first in casual group conversations, and then won individuals over one at a time. Most of the staff were against the notion in the beginning, as they had been against the notion of making "The Three Little Pigs" when he first broached it; but by the time the picture was finished, it was difficult, he says, to get any of them to do the routine work of the studio, the Mickey Mouses and Silly Symphonies.

SNOW WHITE

The Studio Has Fulfilled the Fairytale Queen's Wish for a Daughter "With a Skin as White as Snow and Hair as Black as Ebony"

* * *

He has long known that the public tires of too much of one thing, of whatever favorite hue or kind. But he doesn't accuse the public of being fickle. On the contrary, he thinks the public is the only gauge of the worth of any entertainment, and that its capacity to absorb good things is almost endless. It was some realization of this, together with the waves of popularity which greeted each new figure of his quaint menagerie, Mickey, Minnie, Pluto, Donald, and the rest, which led him to seek to break down the limitation which had heretofore kept him from using the human figure. Too many good things lay just out of his reach until he could use that figure. He has had his eye on Alice in Wonderland, Peter Pan, and Cinderella, for quite a long time, and they may yet find their way into his repertory.

Just at present, however, he is working hard on a version of "Pinocchio," a story of a puppet which wanted to be a boy, and will follow this with Felix Salten's gracious story of the deer, "Bambi." These will be features. He is also making a one-reel picturization of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," with Mickey in the title rôle and with Leopold Stokowski directing an orchestral rendition of the work. The preliminary drawings for this he showed to a favored few, and their reactions have been enthusiastic. If it is successful, he thinks Ravel's "Bolero" and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" will be fair game for future productions.

Disney, talking about his plans for future pictures, is always imbued with vision, but practical. He thinks he has barely touched the possibilities of his medium, and he means to explore it as far as possible. His greatest difficulty, he says, is to keep from being pulled into the main stream of Hollywood and New York dramatic production, to utilize smart dialogue, the prevailing sophistication and wit. But he believes his work is aimed at a wider audience than these command, and that any sort of imitation of them would be harmful.

He scouts the idea, however, that his films are for children. He thinks children are sometimes too excitable to have anything produced for their tastes at all. They grow tremendously enthusiastic about parts of a picture, he finds, are scornful of story, and are certainly among the most severe of critics. He learns all this from his own children, he says.

He turns again and again to the public as the gauge of taste.

"If it doesn't like what you've done," he says, "in nine cases out of ten you've done the wrong thing."

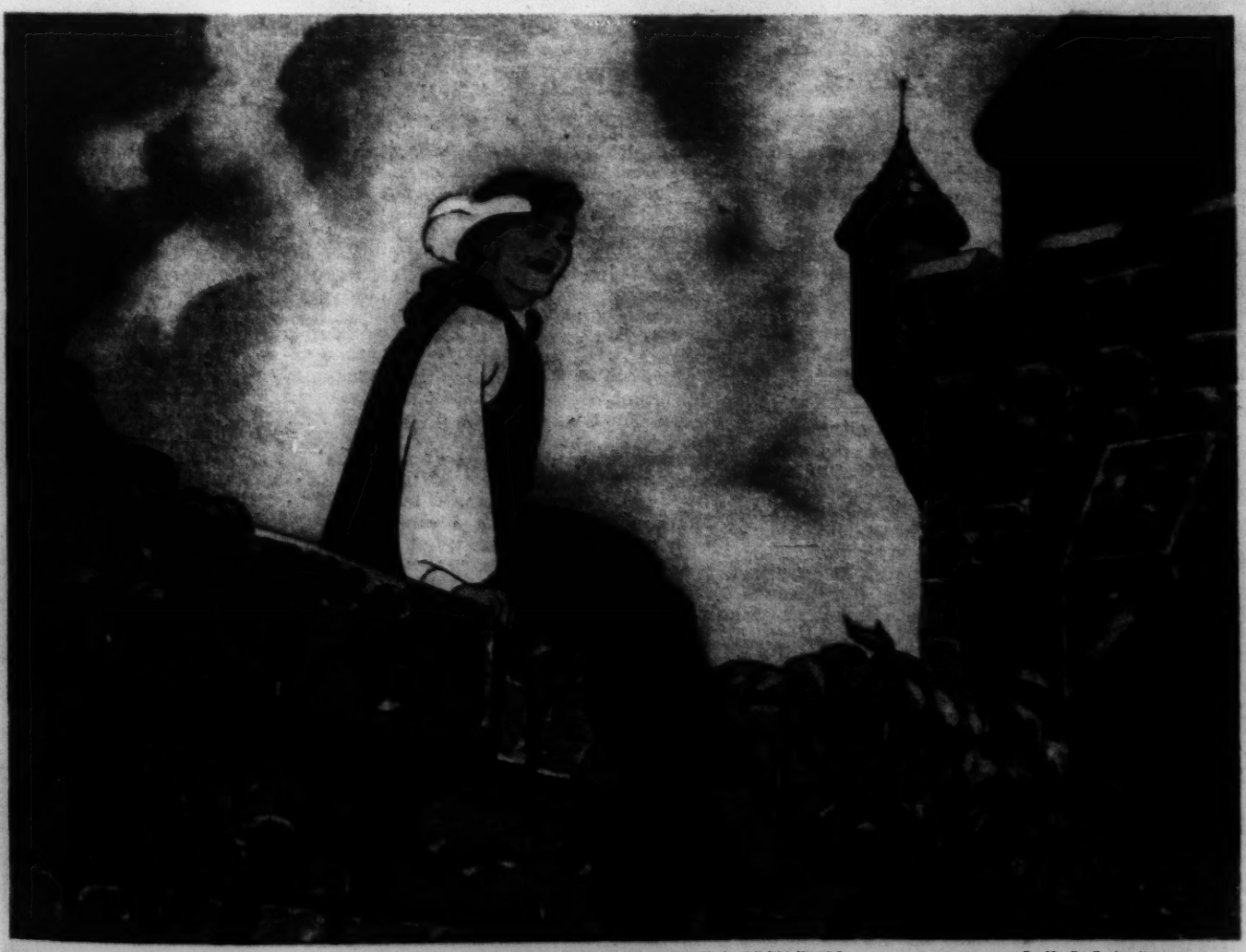
* * *

Asked about television in relation to his work, he was silent a moment, then abruptly dismissed the subject. "It's not for me," he said. "Really to enjoy themselves, people need other people. That means theater. That's as far as I think about it."

The statement carries in it much of his personal philosophy of entertainment. It explains, to at least one observer, the strange wizardry of attraction which lies in his little people of the animal and human worlds, creeping out in the characters of Mickey and Donald and Dopey, and even in the family pride of a couple of birds of no name or antecedents seen pluming themselves over the antics of their offspring in "Snow White."

It explains something of the rare sweetness with which he clothes all of his personalities, so that even the villains and witches win your sympathy, and among whom stupidities and blunders never really lead to very harmful results. He likes people. He believes in people. He wants to do what people will like, what will amuse and please and entertain them.

"It's just that people now don't want fairy stories the way they were written," he says in explaining the changes he had to make in "Snow White," and will have to make in others. "They were too rough. In the end they'll probably remember the story the way we film it anyway. That's been our experience up to now."



THE PRINCE COMES GAILY OVER THE GARDEN WALL R. K. O. Radio Pictures

The Color in "Snow White" Is Generally More Subdued and Subtle by Contrast With the Bright, Pure Colors in the Shorter Disney Pictures, But the Lead Characters Are Done in Brighter Hues to Give Them More Emphasis

Among the New Books

Cunninghame Graham—Lost Elizabethan

Don Roberto: R. B. Cunninghame Graham, by A. F. Tschiffely. London: Heinemann. 15s.

IF YOU LIKE your biographies straight—and I confess to preferring them condensed, critical and oblique—this is as good a straight biography of Cunninghame Graham as could be written so soon after his passing. He was not an easy subject. His books on South America were always autobiographical and the biographer is left, as he is with George Borrow, who also wrote what he lived, with very little of his own to say. So—and it is no fault of Mr. Tschiffely's—I found myself skipping through the early Scottish and South American chapters, alighting here and there to note that his subject did not have much success with his Argentine, Brazilian or Texan ranches, really did live the gaucho life, was actually impressed into a revolutionary campaign and gaoled for his pains.

Adventure is all right, but work I find more interesting. Outside of Cunninghame Graham's own books, I am always less interested in his gauchos than in his attempts to get concessions in Paraguay or exploit a Roman mine in Spain. In short, it is the private rather than the public Cunninghame Graham—and how public he was with his eagle head, his flame of hair and a noble pate that got more exalted and Quixotish in appearance as years went by!—that I want.

* * *

So much of that South American stuff really belonged to his youth and before the time of his marriage at the age of 26. After his romantic elopement in Paris, he and his wife did certainly rebel against the tedium of a laird's life in Scotland and try their fortunes for a short time in Texas and Mexico, and their adventures were exciting; but despite this and his time in Morocco, when he was captured by a Caid in the Atlas, and his frequent visits to Spain, he lived substantially in Great Britain.

Then began a middle period of political adventure which hitherto belonged only in the memory of the older generation. Here I stopped skipping, for the man who had been the ideal knight-errant hero of a boy's book did not settle down to the complacencies of English political life. Most people regarded his fiery speeches in the House of Commons, his quarrels with the Speaker, his fantastic meetings, his joust with the police in "The Battle of Trafalgar Square," and his triumphant imprisonment as the antics of a public nuisance. The respectable Gladstone tried to read him a moral lecture and failed; and conservatives had to control themselves while an aristocrat who really was an aristocrat, and not a mere successful financier gone up in the world, flayed their hypocrisies.

* * *

Of course, he was a failure. No English Parliament minds in the least being called hypocritical, no sweater of labor minds in the least being called a sweater. What, with consummate cleverness, they minded, and said they minded, was that he was, in parliamentary terms, "out of order." Perhaps we, who are unburdened with quite so much of the dead weight of respectability and get bored when men like Shaw and Graham flog it, underrate their service to us. But if Cunninghame Graham was not made for the age of parliamentary plutocracy, neither was he made for the suburban democracy of the Fabian society. Nor was his sardonic humor really appreciated in England; and Parliament, which did not see his points, jeered at him as if he were either obscene or a side show. It is not a pretty reflection on middle-class English character.

It is good that Mr. Tschiffely has described this phase of Cunninghame Graham's life, because since the turn of the century, he had outlived his more vulgar enemies and entered upon the path of legend where it was forgotten. This was just, for legend was his real time and country. His free-spoken refusal to lunch with Gomez, the old despot of Venezuela, was typical. So rarely in these times do we meet men who are not flattered to meet the influential and mighty that a refusal like Cunninghame Graham's once more has the lofty and unreal accent of a character in Henty. Yet the accent was real enough. Vain, aware that he was a fabulously striking figure with a real claim to be called a lost Elizabethan—he actually was the model for a well-known bust of Ralegh—he had a passion for liberty and justice which belonged to less regimented days and had in it the sane dramatic quality of the pampas. He was, I think, best understood and appreciated by Spaniards, whose race also has somehow escaped the complex development of civilization and has retained, in a tyrannical or indifferent society, a sense of personal liberty which springs from an earlier era.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Ellen's Growing Up

Winter in April, by Robert Nathan. New York: Knopf. $2.

ROBERT NATHAN'S "Winter in April" is a fragile thing, of the sort that can be very poor if it is not very good. This is good. It is what we expect of Mr. Nathan in that it is idyllic and realistic, compassionate and witty, if not all at once, at least all in one book. This time, as sometimes before, Mr. Nathan concerns himself with young love—adolescent first love in the present instance, and love seen through the eyes of age.

"Winter in April" is a small book and its roll of characters is short. The narrator of the tale is Grandfather Pennifer, scholar, writer, Academician, a tolerant old philosopher a little torn between a desire to do his work in peace and comfort and to be a good grandfather, father, and mother all in one to Ellen, who is going on 15, three-quarters child and one-quarter woman. The other principal is Grandfather's new secretary, Eric von Siegenfels, German exile with degrees from Heidelberg and Oxford, an impoverished, quietly embittered young man. He simply happened to be there when Ellen was ready to fall in love for the first time. He was, fortunately, the right kind of person.

* * *

There are also minor characters—Grandfather's managing sister Matilda; Ellen's schoolfriend, Alma; another émigré, Russian, feminine, and on the make, and Katy ("me with the whole house to be looking after!"), besides a few supernumeraries; but the story is Ellen's experience, with her grandfather and Eric contributing to it.

It happened just now, in New York, between autumn and Christmas when Professor Pennifer had to have a new secretary and Ellen had to begin at Miss Cavendish's Wednesday afternoon dancing class. Ellen waged a little silent battle with her friend Alma for the privilege of asking Eric to the dancing school Assembly.

Ellen moved in a haze of joy and grew up by magic; grew up enough to stand her first real sorrow, for Eric went away as everyone knew he would. "I love you," Ellen said once to his retreating back when he could not possibly hear, and in the next breath she was asking Grandfather for 20 cents to treat Alma to soda. Nevertheless the episode, a little wintry for her April years, helped her to grow up.

Not so simple as Ellen's story are the overtones and undertones—Professor Pennifer's ponderings on the universe, Eric's tense bewilderment in a world turned upside down.

* * *

The author's quietness and economy in painting his portrait of a young girl—willful, tomboyish, and inscrutable—and still more his treatment of the old Academician, wise with years and learning, optimistic though acceptant of actualities, capable of conduct that would be rowdyism in some persons, but understanding enough not to laugh at Ellen's absurd affair—these move us to praise.

They move us, indeed, to ask for perfection.

In so brief a novel, only 228 pages, Mr. Nathan has rightly been choice with words. Then why make each of his two girls, Ellen and her friend, "sigh noisily" in different places? And why, being a poet to whom metaphors are native tongue, does he not find some other figure for evening than that of a gray cat slipping in and out of the areaways, when Carl Sandburg has already written, "The fog comes, On little cat feet"?

The better the finish, the more a tiny blemish shows. W. K. R.

Jacket Design for "Gardening Indoors," by F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson (Macmillan)

Irish National Poet

The Harp That Once —, by Howard Mumford Jones. New York: Holt. $3.50.

TOM MOORE is a popular, national poet. He is to Ireland what Longfellow is to America; more exactly, perhaps, what Burns is to Scotland, for we forget Longfellow and the Irish remember Moore. His critics may complain that his verse is sentimental, that he sang an Ireland that never was or will be, but Irishmen all over the world, and particularly in the United States, go on saying and singing his lyrics. When O'Casey in "The Plough and the Stars" would satirize a harp-and-shamrock type of romantic patriotism, he turns instinctively to the "Irish Melodies." It is with:

> Dear Harp of my country; in darkness I found thee,
> The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long,
> When proudly, my own Island Harp! I unbound thee,
> And gave all thy chords to light, freedom, and song!

that the Covey taunts Peter.

Tom Moore is a good poet whose reputation during and for decades after his lifetime was enormous. In addition to the orotund anapaests which roll out so magnificently in the proudly eminent Irish voice, Moore wrote lyrics of subtle and beautiful movement, such as "At the Mid Hour of Night," "Oft, in the Stilly Night," "Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded?"—lyrics which influenced the course of poetry in English. Almost invariably when the work of a good poet goes out of fashion, it becomes in turn the fashion to depreciate it. Almost invariably when that depreciation reaches a certain pitch, a reaction sets in.

In the case of Moore, the reaction is prominent today. Two lives of him have appeared this year: the one by Professor Jones under review, and the Anglo-Irishman L. A. G. Strong's "The Minstrel Boy." Both admit the lack of intensity and passion in Moore's verse, but both appraise and praise his true achievements in verse and prose.

Mr. Jones's life poses Moore against the florid background of the Regency period. Both that background and the salient facts of Moore's life are clearly and adequately set forth. The two cruxes of Moore's life—his fiasco of a duel with Jeffrey, and his conduct of the case of the Byron memoirs—are well exposed and explained. From both, as from all investigation of his life, Moore emerges with honor, even if we cannot help wishing that he had for once overcome his squeamish scruples and saved us the Byron memoirs. Moore's career at Trinity, the social success in London which prefigured that of his fellow-countryman, Oscar Wilde, his travels, his attitude toward politics, his happy marriage, and the tragic early passing of his five children—all reveal the charming, affectionate, lovable little man he was.

Mr. Jones's book is detailed and well documented, if a little machine-made: reading it we are unfortunately somewhat conscious of the process of its manufacture. He shovels in some material—contemporary praise and abuse of Moore's books, for instance—influenced more, one fancies, by the labor than the value of its procurement. As a result we sometimes, in background and criticism, lose sight of the man. He has, too, a habit of grading poets and poems as if they were pots, which will distress the critical minded. But these flaws do not seriously damage a competent life of a good poet and a good man.

R. M. H.

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John Knox Lifted Into the General European Perspective

John Knox, by Lord Eustace Percy. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 20s.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY has made a fine and scholarly attempt to lift the figure of John Knox out of the fog of religious controversy and national sentiment into the clearer atmosphere of the general European perspective to which Knox properly belongs. He claims no credit for original research. That field has been exhausted by the classic works of McCrie and Hay Fleming. Both these writers were scrupulously conscientious investigators who on all questions of fact can be accepted with confidence. As interpreters of Knox's character and standpoint they are less to be trusted, for they were Scots Presbyterians of the straitest orthodoxy who thought of Knox primarily as the founder and high saint of a church polity which did not come into existence until long after his passing and which, as Lord Eustace holds (I think rightly), he would have regarded as the negation of some of his most cherished ideals.

Bound up with this misrepresentation is another, which sees in Knox a Scottish patriot comparable to Wallace and Bruce. But Knox was not particularly enamored of his own country. It was as one of the English and Continental Reformers that he first came into prominence. It was with the greatest reluctance that he quit Geneva to take part in the troubled affairs of Scotland. Those who pressed him thought he was the fittest man to direct the movement for the establishment of a Reformed Kirk. Having a fair knowledge of himself, Knox doubted it, and events proved that he was right. The situation was beyond his capacity for statesmanship. He made many mistakes and was continually finding himself in false positions, which vexed him. He did his honest best—for he was honest to a fault—but after 12 years of struggle he passed on at the age of 59, a well-nigh broken-hearted man.

What, then, did this "glorious and unquiet spirit," as Cranmer called him, achieve? A great deal, answers Lord Eustace, though not exactly what his countrymen credit him with.

In spite of all his public negations, his private vision saved him. He established more than he destroyed. This, surely, is the key to the Knox of legend. In that legend, as it once lived in Scottish hearts, Knox is not the thunderous preacher, but the restorer of the Sacrament. And the legend is true. This is the one thing that he achieved. His pulpit words have faded, as he intended they should; his blasts of the trumpet against established governments have been drowned by the fanfares of more convinced revolutionaries. But his conception of the central act of Christian worship set a lasting seal upon the Church of Scotland, differentiating it from all other Protestant communions and making it, in the strict sense of the term, a Eucharistic Church. His political vehemencies, systematised by others to conclusions which his hot-headedness had never drawn, were to torture the body of Scotland for a century; but his vision of this one central truth was to save her soul.

To some extent these words may seem paradoxical, but I think they are as just as they are eloquent.

Lord Eustace's book is not short and it is very closely packed, so that it demands the reader's closest attention. It is a book to be read and re-read.

DONALD CARSWELL

Heine, Paradox and Poet

Heinrich Heine: Paradox and Poet: The Life and the Poems, by Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace. **The Life**, $3.75. **The Poems**, $2.75. Two vols. $6.

MR. UNTERMEYER could not have written more successfully of Heine had his fine portrait been a novel, not a biography. In a fellow-Jew and a fellow-poet the author of "Du bist wie eine Blume" has found his Ludovico, who has written of him as he was, nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice. When we have read the last words of Mr. Untermeyer's book, Heine lives for us in all his contrasts and union of opposites, as he lived for the Europe of Napoleon and Metternich and Goethe and Balzac.

Heine's life is archetypal, the patterns on which the lives of many poets have been cut before and after him. In his youth he loved unsuccessfully: "he grasped at love and filled his arms with bays." Unlike the greatest poets, whose serenity we call classical, he lived not calmly but tempestuously, his life one long struggle between reason and impulse. Heine was the man of sensibility who regards feeling as the ultimate validity, and is contemptuous of all who have not the intensity which burns in his own mind.

As the biographer of Heine, Mr. Untermeyer has many virtues. He admires and loves his subject, yet he refuses to gloss over Heine's faults and weaknesses, or minimize other men to magnify his subject. He can so blend quotation and criticism with the narration of event that the story of Heine's life, instead of seeming to stop for them, flows on over them, absorbing them; smoothly they take their proper place as part of the narrative. He tells his story simply; he does not attempt to pump it full of fictitious interest with a jazzy style. But he does hold the spotlight too unwaveringly on his subject alone, rarely allowing us to see Heine rubbing minds with his friends.

Mr. Untermeyer wisely makes no attempt to define or explain Heine, the dissonances of weak and strong, spiritual and sensual, sweet and bitter, which vibrated in his temperament. He simply reveals him. These dissonances in temper are figured forth both in his letters to the uncle who was his patient patron, and in that rare combination of beauty and wit in the verse which baffled his critics, as does the combination of tragedy and economy in the Irish. Both are the reaction from one extreme to the other of highly emotional national temperaments.

The ballads, because they are story, translate well, but only rarely can the magic of great lyric poetry written in the simple language of the people be transmuted. Mr. Untermeyer succeeds with the lyrics as well as anyone could be expected to. But he succeeds notably with his quotations from Heine's prose: wit, imagery, and rhetoric translate much more easily than sentiment.

The Whole Stature of an Age

Cleopatra, the Story of a Queen, by Emil Ludwig. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: Viking. $3.50.

WHEN EMIL LUDWIG was compiling his material for "The Nile," he must have found among the great names associated with Egyptian history a number of tempting subjects for more biographies. Obviously, one of these names thoroughly captivated him. In writing of Cleopatra, Mr. Ludwig is not content with constructing another biography; in his enthusiastic championing of the great queen, he also presents an exciting piece of historical fiction.

Since a single passage in one of Antony's letters is the only personal document relating to Cleopatra, her biographer must necessarily base his characterization on hearsay and on adductions. In this respect, Mr. Ludwig's guess is as good as anyone else's, even though it constitutes a departure from the Cleopatra tradition. Mr. Ludwig's queen is a woman of even more variety than Shakespeare's; the childish hoyden is here submerged in the mature, intelligent queen, the anxious mother, fond wife, and zealous patriot. Pranks and wiles which Plutarch ascribes to her, and which Shakespeare and Shaw enlarge upon, are here turned to her credit, with an ingenious motive assigned to each. Mr. Ludwig's admiration permits him no lese majesty.

The men involved in the history of this tempestuous era receive no such clemency from the author. Cleopatra may be the personification of the ruler who can do no wrong, but Caesar, Antony and Octavian are, by contrast, shown as ordinary citizens who go berserk when they are elevated to positions of power. Here Mr. Ludwig again forgoes tradition to some extent, but with these men, historical facts are present which make his conclusions less satisfying than in the case of Cleopatra. Caesar was undoubtedly clever and intelligent, Marc Antony more than a masquer and reveler, and Octavian more than a peevish boy. Mr. Ludwig's depreciatory appraisal of them serves to enhance Cleopatra's greatness by contrast, but such an expedient is that of the novelist, not the historian.

Nevertheless, the book re-creates a picturesque period of history, and revivifies many colorful characters, drawing heavily upon Plutarch, Appian, Dio Cassius and others, for background. Sensuality and violence are prominent, but those were the days of pagan gods, when the Roman legions covered most of the known world, and a general megalomania dominated action. Mr. Ludwig shows the whole stature of the age, but throughout his picture, one character is dominant, the woman who staked her whole career on the Alexander-dream, hoping to see her son rule the world like his ancestor.

M. W. S.

A New Preface to Poetics

Poetry and Contemplation, a New Preface to Poetics, by G. Rostrevor Hamilton. London: Cambridge. 6s.

SINCE ITS PUBLICATION, some 15 years ago, Dr. I. A. Richards's "Principles of Literary Criticism" has had a deep and lasting influence. Its approach was new, for it was conceived in the laboratory, where we have grown accustomed to having a wide variety of problems eased or solved.

The chief lesson of the laboratory is that we should take care. Dr. Richards was able to show, not only that criticism is difficult—everyone had realized that—but also the mere reading of a poem, which is necessary before criticism begins. To different people words may mean and still more suggest widely different things; different minds work in different ways, especially in the extent to which they make use of imagery: therefore, unless minute precautions are taken, it is possible not only to misunderstand a poet, but to misunderstand him in a way peculiar to oneself. Many critical disputes in the past have been condemned to sterility because the disputants, so far from reaching agreement, have not even reached disagreement; they have talked at cross-purposes throughout.

So far, so good, and Mr. Hamilton, whose book is a reply to Dr. Richards's, has few or no objections to raise. But, he goes on to say, there are certain problems which are not suitable for laboratory treatment. They are such as are concerned with values rather than with mere facts: with the question, for example, not whether a certain action was performed, but whether it was right to perform it; not whether a character may be built up in a certain way, but whether it is a good character when built. And along with the second in each of these pairs of questions may be grouped that of whether a poem is beautiful; that is, whether it is good to read, re-read and remember.

Mr. Hamilton's style is pleasant, and his arguments will not be found too difficult by a reader interested in the subject. His book is an able presentation of an important point of view.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

An Economic History of the Western World, by Harry Elmer Barnes (Harcourt, Brace, $5.50). Synthesis of economic development from earliest recorded times to the present. Textbook in form, with extensive bibliographies and thorough index.

Finger Painting as a Hobby, by Stephen D. Thach (Harper), discusses the peculiar charm and possibilities of applying paints to paper for pictorial ends without benefit of brushes.

Four Hundred Million Customers, by Carl Crow (Harper, $3). An amusing, revealing account of Chinese business customs, based on an American advertising man's 25 years in China.

Mirror to Mortality, by Martha Keller (Dutton, $2). A collection of brilliant verses, deftly turned, combining drama and humor and a lyric facility.

Aroostook: Our Last Frontier, by Charles Morrow Wilson (Stephen Daye Press, $3). A comprehensive chronicle of Maine's great potato region; its people; its life.

America's Yesterday, by F. Martin Brown (Philadelphia: Lippincott, $3.50) reconstructs the ancient civilizations of North and South America, and presents, as well, America's contribution to the study of early mankind.

When China Unites, by Harry Gannes (Knopf, $2.50). Concise summary of nationalist and Communist movements in China, from earliest times down to period just before present Japanese invasion.

Architecture and Modern Life, by Baker Brownell and Frank Lloyd Wright (Harper, $4). A discussion by an original architect and a student of contemporary social and economic trends.

Introducing the Constellations, by Robert H. Baker (Viking Press, $2.50). A study of the stars for beginners, with photographs and charts.

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Uncle Sam's Southern Pacific Outpost

I WAS AWAKENED at daybreak by animated conversation and the hurried tread of bare feet on coral gravel. Looking out between the *pola* of my *fale* I saw the Tutuila at anchor. A few yards away from her a long boat struggled with the surf and, as I watched the oarsmen pulling strenuously, a huge wave half filled it with water. The population of Siufaga watched from the beach—men, women and children—clad in the native dress of American Samoa.

The Tutuila is the copra steamer which calls at Tau, the most isolated inhabited island of American Samoa. The long boat was taking off cases of canned beef and salmon before carrying out the sacks of copra destined for Pago Pago, the première harbor of Uncle Sam's southern outpost in the Pacific.

The arrival of the copra steamer is a big event on an island in the South Seas where communications with the outside world are few and far between. The long boat reached the beach with one surf-drenched passenger among the packages—a woman returning to her home village; her friends gathered around her to hear the latest news from another island; she distributed letters unstamped to various villagers eager to hear from their friends.

* * *

As the men carried sacks of copra from the shed to the long boat, women sat down on the beach to write answers to be taken back to their friends. When the copra was all on, the long boat took off a few passengers and their baskets of breadfruit and bananas. Finally there were carried on board a large bundle of mats and a pig; these were wedding presents for a chief's daughter.

Tau (pronounced by the Samoans Ta-oo) is an island of some 16 square miles in the Manua group of American Samoa. The island of Tutuila was ceded to the United States in 1900; but the chiefs of the Manua islands withheld their acquiescence to United States rule until 1904, when they voluntarily gave up their suzerainty on assurance

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NATIVES WATCH THE LONG BOAT PUT OFF FROM SINFAGA ON TAU

that they would not lose their lands.

The native houses have one room only; there is no furniture. The natives sit and sleep on floor mats.

The hot climate necessitates little clothing. Men wear lava lava or long kilt-like garments. Women wear lava lava and blouses. Children are unclothed.

There are no permanent white residents on the island; no roads, no vehicles of any kind, no newspapers, no post offices. The island is away off from routes of ocean travel in the Pacific.

Tau is a volcanic island. Near the coast the land rises in a steep cliff and slopes upward to the center which is 3000 feet above sea level; much of the shoreline is fringed with a coral reef. The weather all the year round is as hot as that in New York State in midsummer. The rainfall, six times as much as New York's, is well distributed throughout the year.

There are five villages on the island with a total population of 1400.

Siufaga is typical. Viewed from the boat it consists of a long row of *fale* (native houses) behind a thin stand of coconut trees; their most conspicuous features are thatched roofs supported by stout posts. Samoan houses have no walls, only *pola* or woven shutters let down like Venetian blinds in wind and rain.

* * *

A large concrete church with a galvanized iron roof glares in the tropical sun in contrast to the brown thatch of the little native homes and suggests the only link of the Samoans with the western world.

A few long boats, drawn up on the beach are protected from sun and rain by roofs of coconut leaves; a few bonito fishing boats with decorations fore and aft lie between the *fale* and four or five *pao-pao* (native canoes).

Behind the main row of houses are smaller houses and at the back of them native *umu* (ovens). The oven consists of a thick layer of small rocks framed by logs under a roof of thatch or coconut leaves.

To Samoans the most useful tree is the coconut. The dried roots make firewood; the trunks become house posts, bridge timbers and frames for the native ovens. Baskets, fans and brooms are made from the leaves. The nuts yield food and drink; the shells become drinking cups. Cord to tie the house beams together is spun from the husks of coconuts.

The agricultural lands of the village reach back on top of the high land. Samoans obtain the larger part of their food from tree crops. The most important food crop is bananas. A banana plant bears one bunch of fruit after growing eight or nine months. When the bunch is taken, the plant is cut down and a shoot grows from the stump.

Breadfruit trees grow for many years, Samoans don't know how long. They bear fruit four times a year. Little care is taken of them and many grow half wild in the forest.

* * *

Taro is a food crop Samoans regularly plant. The root or corn is highly prized. It is raised in recently cleared forest lands and after the third crop the area is abandoned and a new patch cleared for the next crop. Samoans rotate their lands instead of their crops. Many varieties of taro are raised and some wild forms are important after hurricanes when other food is scarce.

Samoans raise other crops to furnish raw materials for their native industries. Mats are woven from the leaves of the Pandanus. The fast fiber of the mulberry is made into saipo or paper cloth. Sugar cane leaves are used to thatch the native houses.

The heavy rainfall, high temperatures and rich volcanic earth of Tau make crop propagation easy. Nature does most of the work. The Samoan coconut palms sprout from ripe nuts where they fall from the trees. Bananas grow up from the old stems; breadfruit shoots grow from the root of the old plant. When a taro is harvested, the top is cut off and stuck in a hole adjoining the one from which the old plant is pulled. Pandanus trees propagate themselves, mulberry also. Sugar cane is propagated by planting a jointed piece of stem.

The *nauta* tree and the *pipi* furnish logs for canoes, the *asi* posts for houses; the hard *poumouli* wood makes good *oso* or digging sticks and the *toa* is used to make beaters for *siapo*.

On the coral reef eels and lobsters are caught in traps; mullet are taken with spears and with rods and lines. A host of small fish are taken in nets. Bonito are trolled for from specially made boats. Sharks are caught from long boats, maneuvered alongside by the bait, noosed and towed ashore.

TWO SAMOAN CHILDREN AND THEIR SMALL AMERICAN FRIEND

CHIEF TUFELE'S HOUSE GETS A NEW THATCH ROOF MUCH LIKE OTHER HOUSES ON TAU

Fishing is less important now than in former times, for the Samoan likes canned salmon and sardines and pays for them with his copra exports. Pigs and poultry are the most important live stock of the Samoans.

To make copra the ripe coconuts are cracked open, the meat cut out in strips, and taken to the village and spread on mats to dry in sun and wind. When rain threatens, the mats are dragged into the *fale* or native houses.

* * *

Clearing the forest and cooking are man's labor; weeding taro plantations is generally regarded as women's work, like weaving mats, making *siapo* and washing clothes.

With nature so bountiful and so little effort required for food and shelter the Samoans have plenty of leisure for social and ceremonial functions, for family and village *fonos* or parliamentary discussions and for religious meetings—all of which occupy an important part in their lives.

Whatever religion Samoans had before John Williams, the pioneer missionary, arrived is now supplanted by Christian forms of worship. In American Samoa 85 per cent of the people belong to the London Missionary Society which has a church in every village. Most of the remainder are Mormons; there are a few hundred Wesleyans.

JOHN WESLEY COULTER

And Up North

ALASKANS—AND SALMON! Fishing and canning! Industries which are the very life of the picturesque little towns, builded close on Alaska's low shore line—washed by the deep waters of the inland sea.

Slipping smoothly along through the green, glacier waters, we nose into a tree-encircled cove, and drop anchor below the pile-driven wharf at Port Althorpe. Every tourist scuttles down the gangplank and hurries across the quay to the cannery, the busiest place on this strip of lonely, mountainous coast when the salmon come home to the fresh-water streams.

We pause in the factory's wide doorway. Cleanliness is everywhere. Spotless floors, low-whirring machinery, and, even the rubber-clad workers give the impression of being constantly under a "shower." Our comments to the manager on this order of things brought a smile of appreciation. He told us the floors were washed twice a day, and flooded again at night after working hours; following that, they were steamed, as a final precaution.

* * *

Filipino college boys, from Washington to California, are employed in the salmon canneries to a greater extent than the native Indian. It is interesting to watch the workers, their sameness in stature, in Sphinx-like countenance, their wide-set black eyes, and straight, black hair, hanging over the forehead.

In the sliming department men and women dress alike, wearing coveralls, sweater, rubber hip boots, all-enveloping rubber aprons, and long-wristed rubber gloves, over which white cotton slip-ons are drawn.

We climb the sturdy ladder for a look into the huge sorting boxes, jammed with silvery-coated salmon. Over there are the "nubbies," next the "humpbacks" and in front of us the highly-prized king salmon.

A rubber-clad worker, with a huge hose, is washing hundreds of food fish down through a trap-doorway into a chute, where they fall one by one on plank-topped tables. Here heads are removed. Next, up through the slimer—automatically cleaned and scaled, they drop again on stout, spruce-wood benches, where workmen give quick finishing touches—water showering over every motion of the knife.

* * *

Young Indian boys and girls work at the cutting machines, laying the fish in the boxes—just so. We slipped around to see what was happening on the other side.

The cans march single file down the belted track and disappear inside the filling and weighing apparatus. The light-weight ones are shunted out on a siding, where an Indian woman picks up a piece of fish from a heaping bowl, presses it with deft fingers into the tin—and on it goes, full measure.

The topping device ends this journey of the cans. They are now set in slatted, steel crates and slid into immense ovens. After 90 minutes under 242 degrees Fahrenheit, the racks are pulled from the steaming cooker with long-handled iron hooks, and the piping hot containers are run through moderately heated water, to show up any defects.

One of Alaska's husky sons now trucks them out to the cooling rooms. They stand one day and one night before being cartoned for shipping. From the sluiceway to the packing benches the fish are not touched with bare hands.

E. K. G.

Snowfall

When the Weather Bureau records a snowfall of 10 inches, this is equivalent, in respect to water content, to drenching the earth with one inch of rain. Spread uniformly over one acre of ground, it equals about 113 short tons, and would require more than 600 barrels of 45-gallon capacity to cart it off.

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WYANDOTTE RIPE OLIVES

City of Perfume and Flowers

THIS, THEN, WAS GRASSE. This cluster of gardens and red-roofed houses, of olive groves, vineyards, and fields of jasmine and tuberoses, was the center of the perfume trade. If the statistics quoted by the United States Department of Commerce had led me to expect a town of smoke and steel, it was none the less pleasant to discover that an industry which exports annually to one country alone 30,000 pounds of perfume, costing from $300,000 to $500,000, was being conducted in a spot so delightfully picturesque.

The "cité mondiale des parfums et des fleurs," as my Riviera bus timetable described it, dripped sweetly in the September rain. The crimson roof tiles glistened. The purple grapes were luscious and heavy on the vines. The occasional smokestacks of the perfume factories, or "usines," leaned like wet pencils up a hilly landscape which they had never attempted to dominate but of which they had chosen rather to become a part.

As if it were not enough for this mellow bit of old Provence to have the Maritime Alps sheltering it on one side, and on the other rich valleys running through fertile red earth to silver beaches rimming the turquoise of the Mediterranean sea, nature had in addition drenched it with flowers. In the misty dawn, before the heavy rain had started, the peasant girls and the children of Grasse had been out in the flower fields filling their baskets with jasmine heads and the blossoms of the delicate, white tuberose. A gathering of 10,000 flowers meant at least three francs and fifty centimes to the gatherer, and to the manufacturer one kilo of perfume essence.

* * *

While vegetables and fruit are grown in abundance, the prosperity of Grasse depends upon its harvest of flowers. Not all of them are crushed or distilled into perfumes. Many are sold on the streets of Paris and other northern cities. Each season has its particular crop. Winter is bright with roses, red roses, yellow roses, white roses, pink roses, and the fluffy, yellow mimosa. Spring is lavish with blue, wild hyacinths, daffodils, violets, anemones, wallflowers, pinks and heliotrope. Summer brings lilies, honeysuckle, more roses, gentians and cowslips; autumn the jasmine and tuberoses, chrysanthemums, and the wild lavender that grows to best advantage high on the mountain peaks. To the tremendous harvest of Grasse neighboring towns such as Cannes, Nimes and Nice contribute roses and carnations and orange-blossoms. "Tons of flowers" is no hyperbole in the district of the Alpes Maritimes.

Courtesy Parfumerie de Jean Niel

"FACTORIES HOUSE NO MASSED UNITS OF WORKERS"

In the Stock Room of Finished Essences (Above) Only Three Are at Work. The Girls in the Lower Picture Are Setting Jasmin Flowers on the "Chassis" (a Wooden Frame With a Glass Partition on Which a Coat of Grease Has Been Spread). When the Grease Becomes Saturated With the Perfume of the Flowers, It Is Mixed With Alcohol, Which Extracts the Perfume and Eliminates the Grease. The Alcohol Is Then Evaporated Under Vacuum in Glass Apparatus

In that autumn rain that had followed the battering of the mistral and wrapped in a shimmering softness the brilliant landscape, I climbed a fantastic, narrow street winding uphill from the fish market. Medieval stone walls sucked in a deeper stain of weather. In the yard of an ancient monastery a gray fountain bubbled as it had bubbled for the monks of centuries gone by, and here I found the Parfumerie de Jean Niel. Here this firm, one of some twenty-five manufacturers of Grasse, had made perfumes since 1824.

* * *

Although at some time of their lives most of the 17,000 natives of the town work either at the flower growing or at the perfume making, the "usines" or factories house no massed units of workers. It is unusual to have more than fifty employees at one time in the largest plants. Entering the Jean Niel premises at basement level I could scarcely believe that an industry of export size was in progress. Two men were raking into a huge oven what appeared to be bundles of dried grass but which I discovered to be aspic. The distillation process was one of blowing live steam through the material.

Enfleurage was at that moment occupying the attention of a dozen young women in another room. Enfleurage is not modern, for the ancient Romans employed a similar method in making their unguents. They extracted rose perfume by steeping the petals in fat. From wide baskets heaped with flowers of the jasmine and the tuberose the girls of Grasse took the snowy petals in their hands and arranged them on a "chassis" spread with pork or beef fat. The chassis were frames of wood, about three feet square, containing panes of glass on which the grease was smeared. They were piled one above another and left in the cool underground atmosphere for twenty-four hours. That operation, I was told, would be repeated every day until the fat had become thoroughly saturated with the fragrance of the flowers, after which the petals would be pulled off.

* * *

At an adjoining table I could see, knee-deep in faded petals, the workers who cleaned the chassis, first of petals, and then of the grease which they put into a bath of alcohol to be dissolved. This removing process, I was informed, had to be done very carefully, by hand, no satisfactory machine for it having been developed. The smallest amount of impurity left on the chassis might cause the grease to become rancid and spoil the odor of the "absolute" or flower essence obtained.

Precious indeed are such essences. In a neat room lined with shelves I found rows of bottles which must have embraced within a few square feet of wall space a value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Compactness is an outstanding quality in the manufacture of perfumes. Much can be done in a little space. The "absolutes" are blended with "synthetics," artificial flower oils and animal extracts to produce the liquid which multitudes of people buy. The price of a perfume depends largely upon how much or how little of the natural flower essence is contained in the final product. The skillful chemist who guided me through the usine, drawing the stoppers from several small bottles, gave me an opportunity to smell the delicious fragrances within. There was an essence of carnation, certainly "exquise! Mademoiselle." There was orange douce, obtained from Sicilian orange-flowers, costing 5000 francs for one kilo, the slightly different orange-à-mer from the local blossoms, narcissus essence at 10,000 francs the kilo, a jasmine extract at 1800 francs. There were not only flower essences but also those of celery and carrot, lemon and lime, hyssop and other herbs, for use in flavorings.

* * *

Grasse has long been the world's center of perfume making and exporting. From early times France has claimed the industry as a national one. Tradition has it that the Romans imported perfumes from ancient Gaul. Caligula and Nero spent great sums of money on fragrant gums and perfumes. But long before the Romans, perfume was manufactured and used. An Egyptian papyrus written about 2000 B. C. mentions aromatic gums and spices, such as myrrh, cinnamon and galbanum. The Persians of old delighted in the perfume of the rose. From Arabia came frankincense, myrrh, jasmine extract and various forms of ointment and perfume which, according to the book of Proverbs, "rejoice the heart." The Arabs have throughout the ages used perfume in their cooking. Roast lamb is sprinkled with rose water, and sherbet is made of violet flowers.

The ancient Hebrews used spices and perfumes in religious rites. The anointing oil described in the book of Exodus consisted of myrrh, sweet cinnamon, sweet calamus, cassia and olive oil. To the child Jesus the wise men from the East brought frankincense and myrrh.

PEARL STRACHAN

Timber Ratio

Timber is growing in the State of Louisiana at the rate of 2,100,000,000 feet annually, and only 1,000,000,000 feet are being cut. Conservationists are eager to maintain this favorable ratio, to increase the State's forest resources to a point that will guarantee constant production.

Sea Treasures

THE GREEK SEAS, as well as the Greek soil, teem with treasures of antique art, it has been repeatedly proved in the last two decades.

Some ten years ago, Greek fishers drew out of the sea of Artemission a bronze horse with its rider (usually called the Little Jockey), dating from the pre-Phidiac period. From this beautiful work of art, remarkable for its vivacity, part of its back was missing.

Greek fishers recently came upon the missing part of this statue, at a place where other discoveries had been made. Investigations have established the authenticity of this missing piece.

Fishermen found a number of bronze statuettes of great archaeological value in the waters of St. Galini.

All the objects have been placed in the Museum of Rethimno, where they are being studied. Archaeologists believe that these objects came from a wrecked transport ship or a pirate vessel.

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Norwegian Culture Through the Ages

A NORWEGIAN HOME of 500 years ago opens its doors to the visitor to Lillehammer, Norway, nestling in forested hills on the banks of Lake Mjösen. This home, dating back to 1440, is one of many which have been brought together, from the provinces of Norway and re-erected in the Maihaugen collection.

As a result of the work started by Anders Sandvig 50 years ago, the visitor from foreign lands may now traverse grassy slopes in the shade of pine and silver birch, to visit the actual homes in which Norwegians have lived and so trace the development of home life and culture in this country through the centuries.

* * *

The oldest dwelling place in the Maihaugen collection, "Aarestuen" (or primitive house), was a "one-roomer." The fireplace was in the center of the room and the smoke, when it went up straight, went out of a hole in the roof as in the baronial halls of Britain in the Middle Ages. When it rained, a pigskin window on a pole was placed over the hole and the smoke stayed in.

Weddings are still celebrated in Garmokirken — the little wooden stave church, the oldest building in Maihaugen. This structure dates back to 1021 and was the first church to be built in the province of Gudbrandsdalen. It has been re-erected in the museum grounds complete with its pillory outside. Those who did not attend church for three Sundays, on the fourth Sunday were placed in the pillory.

* * *

Women began to assert their rights in Norway somewhere about the seventeenth century, for a house from the province of Lokrestuen has a complete second story and a side entrance. The unmarried daughters of the house are said to have demanded an entrance and an apartment of their own, and this led to the building of a second story on the houses. They kept their treasures in this loft-like abode.

In their loft, the daughters of the house spun and embroidered the men's beautiful shirts, which showed they were proficient needlewomen.

In the workshops across the way (of which there are good working examples in the museum) boys were busy carving in wood or working in beaten copper. They made the household utensils. Most of these implements, even in the humbler homes, were works of art and skill.

The mothers of young Scandinavians evidently needed as much ingenuity as modern mothers do for devising means to coax their children to learn their letters. They had a little wooden kitchen utensil which looks like a butter pat, but with letters carved into it. Cheese was cut out with this pat to represent the various letters and the children consumed the cheese letters and learned the alphabet at the same time.

* * *

The little Norwegian girl in national costume, who takes the visitor round the Maihaugen grounds, also attributes the form of the grandfather clock as we know it to the inquiring minds of these small Scandinavian children. These clocks, of which there are many beautiful colored and carved specimens in the houses, she says, used to have their long weights exposed, but the children thought they were great fun and made very good playthings, with not such happy results for the clocks. So the clocks were first boxed in halfway up to keep the weights from mischievous fingers. Later, it was thought they would look better boxed in completely.

Interior decorating is a profession which early opened its doors to women in Norway. At Christmas time there was a great house cleaning. The walls of the houses were washed and painted. The rough geometric design on the walls of the earlier houses later gave way to the beautiful designs of the "rose paintings" for which Norway is famous. Women especially became proficient in this work and the artistic went round from house to house beautifying bare walls with these brightly colored paintings.

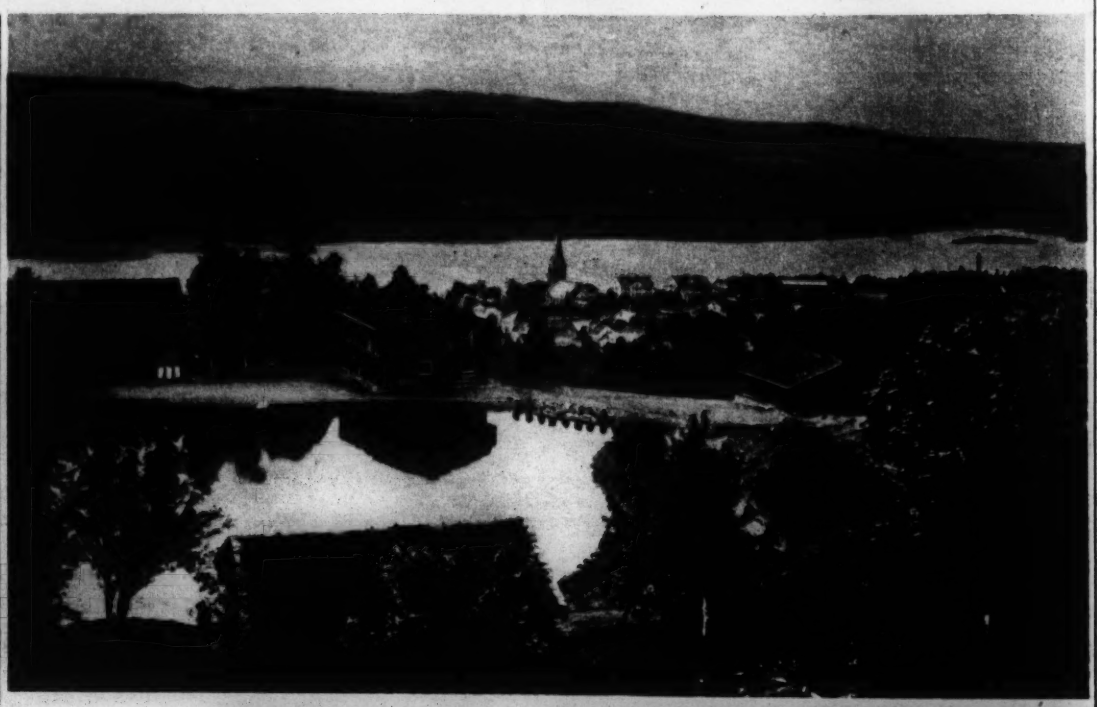
* * *

Steam baths are no new invention, but the Norwegians seem to have looked upon their ablutions as an opportunity for a social gathering, to judge from the arrangements in the little grass-roofed Badhaus (bath house) in the grounds of the Bygdø Museum. This is a primitive, hut-like structure. Inside, there is a pile of large stones with a fire underneath. The fire was lighted and the stones were heated. The people sat in two lines on poles like chickens going to roost. Water was thrown on the stones and all the family had a steam "tub."

In keeping with the generous hospitality of the Norwegian race—a characteristic of which the visitor becomes pleasantly aware early in his stay in the country—are the social rooms in their homes. These rooms, specially set aside for receiving guests, had seats built on to the wall all round, tables to hold food let down from the walls in most unexpected places, and some of these were easily convertible into beds in case the traveler wisned to stay the night.

* * *

The bed in the Norwegian home has grown in length as a result of more settled conditions of home life. In the earlier homes the beds were short, because the people sat up to sleep, ever alert for the approach of an invader. The sleeping accommodation has always been built in to form part of the structure of the house. M. S.



HOME-LIFE DEVELOPMENT

The Norwegian Open-Air Museum at Maihaugen, Lillehammer, Comprises a Group of Old Houses From Many Provinces, Some as Old as 500 Years, Re-erected in a Natural Setting of Lake and Mountains, Pine Trees and Silver Birch. At the Right Is the Single Room in a Primitive House That Dates Back to 1440. Smoke From a Central Fireplace Went Out Through a Hole in the Roof. Beds Were Short, Because the People Slept Sitting Up to Be Prepared for Intruders. The Simple Furniture Was Hand-Carved

..Toward World Co-operation

(Continued from Page 6)

Committee, the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Fellowship of Reconciliation, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, the National Council for Prevention of War, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Peaceways, Inc., and others. More than that, there are groups such as the English Speaking Union, as well as such gatherings, annually or less frequently, as the Virginia University Institute of Public Affairs, the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College, the Institute of Human Relations, Williamstown, Mass., the Harris Foundation Institute at Chicago, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and various others.

* * *

Considering the great number of the organizations, and the millions of persons represented in their memberships, presumably intelligently informed on public questions, it is surprising that they have not exerted a greater effect on the course of events. Take one example alone: For years these organizations worked almost unanimously to have the United States join the World Court, and so contribute its specific influence toward good international order. Then two radio speakers—Father Coughlin and the late Will Rogers—on the eve of the vote in the United States Senate, turned the tide of that long campaign, and the Senate voted adversely. Why?

One possible answer is that the peace societies seldom could agree on what policies they deemed desirable, or how they should attain ends upon which they did agree. This led to the publication in a national magazine of an article called "Our Quarreling Pacifists." It was well titled. Another answer may be that the peace societies have been too far in advance of the public, and perhaps of the facts. They sought to bring about disarmament before the causes of armament had been solved. Some of them still do not recognize the essential illogic of that attitude.

* * *

Nobody can say, however, that the peace groups have wanted for practical political wisdom in their direction. Such experienced politicians and publicists appear among the officers as Nicholas Murray Butler, Alanson B. Houghton, Paul D. Cravath, John W. Davis, Owen D. Young, Walter Lippmann, Norman H. Davis, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mary E. Woolley, Walter W. Van Kirk, Frederick J. Libby, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Kirby Page, James G. McDonald, Raymond Leslie Buell, William T. Stone, Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, Daniel A. Poling, James T. Shotwell, Clark M. Eichelberger, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Josephine Shain, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, George H. Blakeslee, and others.

Still, they have not been able to persuade the people, or the rulers of the people, to take the way of peace and intelligence. Perhaps the current Campaign for World Economic Co-operation, directed by the National Peace Conference, is the beginning of a new and more realistic drive toward that end. Or perhaps it will dwindle away, as earlier campaigns for desirable ends also have dwindled away.

* * *

All of the agencies and devices for reaching and influencing the public are being utilized in the present campaign. World leaders themselves have taken part in great radio broadcasts transcending frontiers and oceans. Yet the public has scarcely heard of the campaign. Few know it is going on, or pay any attention to it if they do. Certainly many governments do not, apart from paying lip service to the ideals represented.

Even assuming that the present campaign is more realistic and represents something nearer unanimity in the ranks of the peace advocates, have those societies bestirred themselves too late? That is a question which nobody can answer definitely; yet its answer concerns the entire world.

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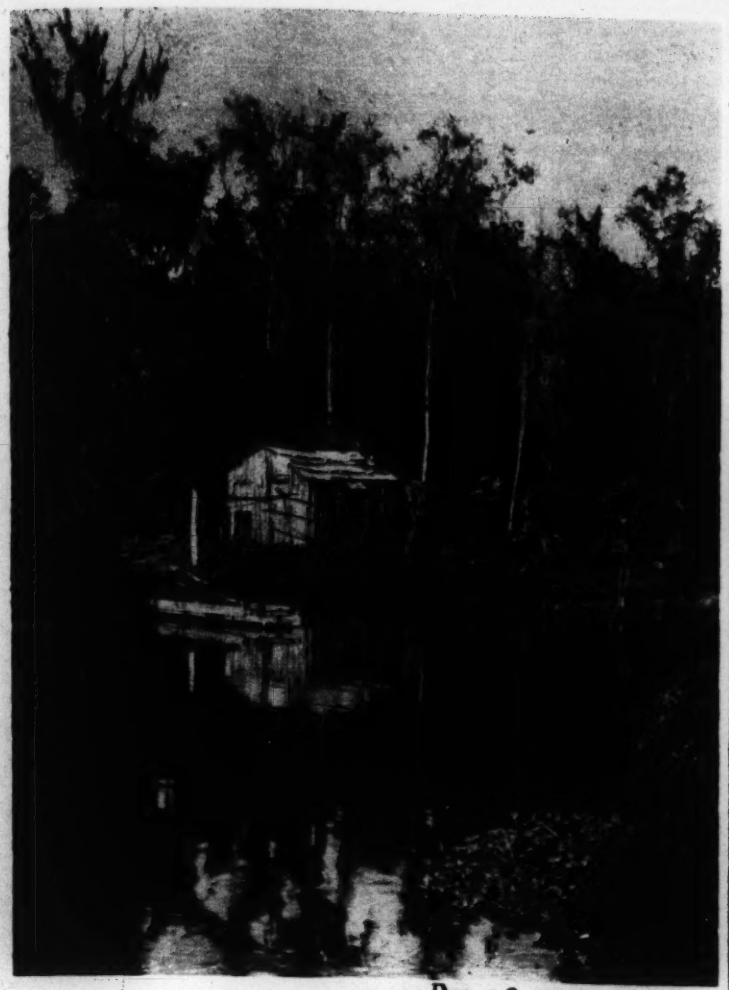

Dept. of Conservation, Louisiana

ON THE BANKS OF A LOUISIANA BAYOU

Some of the Moss Pickers Live in Rude Cabins Like This Home in the Louisiana Swamps. A Boat Is a Necessity and the Moss Is Hung to Dry on the Poles in Front of the Cabin

From Trees to Mattresses

ALONG THE BANKS of quiet bayous and canals on the fringe of Louisiana's swampy jungle, the moss pickers have their homes. The rude cabins rest snugly among the cypress, live oak, and tupelo trees, beneath the decorative festoons of Spanish moss that swing from the tree tops in every breeze, like giant cobwebs.

Decorative, indeed, to the novitiate, to those who inhabit the cabins they are only a means toward a living. Armed with a long pole, at the end of which is fastened a hook to pull the webs more easily from the trees, the moss picker goes to his work. By nightfall, the sound of oars over the waters heralds his return, the fruits of the day's labor piled high above the sides of his flatboat.

Safely on shore, the long gray strands are hung up to dry. Sometimes they are slung over poles that have been suspended horizontally before the cabin door, or perhaps over a near-by fence, well exposed to the warmth of the sun. Other times, the moss is piled up in an open field in little stacks, or buried in a trench to expedite the curing process. For Spanish moss is a cash crop for those who live in the swamps, and every day saved hastens the welcome jingle of coins received from buyers who make the rounds of the moss pickers' settlements.

* * *

Both whites and Negroes engage in this industry. Country stores run accounts with them, issuing supplies against future deliveries of moss. Many farmers, too, gather moss to round out incomes received from sugar cane, corn, potatoes, cattle, hogs and chickens.

Diligent moss pickers are reputed to earn good incomes, especially those with large families to help. A single picker often gathers 500 pounds in a day, and sells it for as much as 2 or 3 cents a pound. After it is cleaned in the moss gins, it is baled for market, and eventually becomes "filling" for mattresses, upholstered furniture, and automobile seats.

Swinging from the trees, the moss is soft and gray. Its commercial value lies in the tough elastic fiber that remains after the outer coating has been removed in the curing process. Cured moss is black and looks something like horsehair.

* * *

The Indian name for it meant "tree hair," but tradition has it that French settlers corrupted this descriptive name into "Spanish beard," and so it was known until the popular name of "Spanish moss" was given it in recent years. This growth is said to be related to the pineapple, and exists from southern Virginia southward across the equator to Argentina. It likes plenty of sunshine and in thick forests is found hanging from the highest branches, but often it grows profusely on decayed limbs. One is apt to think of it as a parasite, but as a matter of fact, it is botanically known as an epiphyte, or air plant, taking its nourishment from the moisture in the air. Its hazard to trees doubtless lies in the danger of smothering the young leaves and shoots.

That Spanish moss does not take sustenance from the trees to which it clings was proved by an experiment covering a year and a half, when long festoons of moss were suspended in midair by twine. The moss produced its flowers as usual and new growth appeared. At the end of the test it was declared to be just as vigorous as the moss hanging from near-by trees.

* * *

It can readily be appreciated that few crops give as little trouble as Spanish moss. It requires no planting, no cultivating, yet it grows profusely in the southern states, especially where the climate is warm and the air full of moisture. Its propagation is entirely natural. High winds blow the moss about, lodging fragments in other trees, and birds carry it from one place to another at nesting times. It distinguishes southern landscapes and is a curiosity and delight to the traveler making his first journey into the Southland.

..Shanghai: Gateway to China

(Continued from Page 5)

from which British trade had been suffering, the British Government sent a diplomatic mission to Hankow. They did not insist that the Hankow government should return the concession. They negotiated on the basis of an accomplished fact. And within six weeks an agreement had been signed and sealed, transferring title back to China.

* * *

As a "surrender," the agreement echoed through the whispering gallery of Asia, from the Bund of Shanghai to the Bazaar of Bombay. Both Chinese and foreigners in China were stunned. The Chinese regarded it as an invitation to them to pillage foreign, especially British, property. Foreigners in China regarded it as the beginning of the end of their treaty privileges; the manner as well as the deed accounted for this consternation.

The Hankow-ites, armed with Britain's tribute, proceeded on their irresponsible way for two or three months longer. So quarrelsome, lawless and Red did they become that discussions took place in Downing Street and China as to the advisability of retaking the concession by force. The plan never got beyond the talking stage. The British felt that, no matter how lacking in good faith Hankow showed itself, a withdrawal of the British signature would be a dubious proceeding. The concession had been sacrificed irretrievably. Therefore, in regard to Hankow, a waiting attitude was recommended to and adopted by the British Government.

Before this decision was reached it was resolved to increase the foreign forces in China in order to repel any further mob attacks on the foreign enclaves. The resolve was well-timed, for trouble surged down the Yangtze on the heels of the success at Hankow. It swept right up to Shanghai's door. An effort was made to rush the International Settlement in the manner which had been crowned with so much success at Hankow. But the worm had turned, and the powers, led by Great Britain, resisted. Britain, after notifying the League of Nations, poured into the defense 17,000 troops, fresh from home barracks. They were affectionately called the Hu-hus.

* * *

Weakness developed rapidly at Hankow, and the foreign resistance at Shanghai gave that prop to Chiang Kai-shek which he needed. After a side expedition to Nanking, where several foreigners were killed, the Hankow régime was overcome by Chiang Kai-shek, who in 1927 hoisted the authentic shingle of Nationalism at Nanking. The Hankow element fled to Moscow, the Chinese members down the Yangtze en route for Habarovsk, and the Russian members overland. There was no comeback, though the present Chinese "Reds" are an indigenous product of the skeleton Chinese organization left behind from those days.

Two lessons emerged from the experiences of 1927. First, the foreigners in Shanghai, although they had been defended against the mob, saw the handwriting on the wall, and ever since have been more afraid of their own governments than of the Chinese. They proceeded to put their house in much-needed order. In the last decade they have given the Chinese such a share in the government of the Settlement that nowadays the area is in fact an International Settlement. In 1927, the name was Foreign Settlement.

The second lesson was that the Chinese, having seen the British on the run at Hankow, came to the conclusion that foreign privileges could be whittled down without much danger. They proceeded to act upon that conclusion. Nanking, it is true, was not as violent as Hankow. Instead of the mob, the Government relied upon unilateral treaty denunciations. A renewal date of an "unequal treaty" giving foreigners special rights in China was made the occasion for treaty denunciation. The method was successful. Several concessions have been restored, a dozen new "equal treaties" have been signed, and tariff autonomy has been regained.

* * *

The great powers did not delay the working out of "revolutionary diplomacy." For, when the Japanese first struck at China, in 1931, the greatest success of all seemed to be within China's grasp. It was credibly reported that Great Britain had either initialed or signed ad referendum an agreement relinquishing extraterritoriality, the system whereby foreigners govern themselves in China. This was regarded at Nanking as one of the last hurdles in the recovery of international Shanghai.

What an eon can be compressed into a decade! Japan is now the assailant upon the rights of the international community of Shanghai. In 1932, and again this year, the Nipponese military have put against the future of Shanghai a question mark so big as to make the British and American chancelleries even more anxious than they appeared to be during the prior stages of the Japanese "war" on China.

Railroad Regulation

Governmental regulation of American railroads had its beginnings in 1869. In that year Massachusetts created a commission whose purpose was to regulate the carriers within its borders.

This bold step attracted the attention of other states. Two years later, Illinois decided it was a good thing to put the brakes on the roads, and enacted several laws fixing minimum rates and fares, with a state board to carry out the plan. Other states soon adopted similar regulatory measures.

After nearly two decades of regulation by the states, the Federal Government took a hand in it, creating the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887. The 11 men comprising this board today have broad powers over railroad operations, including authority to prescribe rates and to prohibit discriminations and rebates. Its authority also extends to motortrucks and other carriers engaged in commerce between the states.

Today's Contributors . .

SPAIN'S civil war, which has been exercising world opinion for nearly two years, is the subject of a symposium to be presented in the Monitor, beginning in the current Magazine Section. Four gentlemen qualified to speak on aspects of the subject do so in these pages.

JOSE CASTILLEJO formerly was a professor of law at the University of Madrid, and now is Director of the Students' International Union, in Geneva. DR. FRANZ BORKENAU is an authority on Spanish affairs, author of the book, "The Spanish Cockpit," and also of an article about Spain which appeared in the Magazine Section last Nov. 24. DEMAREE BESS was Moscow correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor until quite recently, but now is stationed in Geneva, from where he describes Russia's attitude toward the Spanish conflict. DR. PAUL CREMONA is the Monitor's correspondent in Rome, and he presents Italy's viewpoint.

Of other articles in this issue of the Magazine Section, MARJORIE SHULER of the Monitor's New York editorial bureau writes of Mrs. Edge, a leading conservationist. H. G. KENNARD, who describes archaeological discoveries at Maiden Castle, is a member of the London editorial staff of the Monitor. H. B. ELLISTON is financial editor of the Monitor, in Boston. ROBERT W. DESMOND is associate editor of the Magazine Section. ALBERT FIELD GILMORE is a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society. FRANK DAUGHERTY lives in Los Angeles, and writes frequently for the pages of the Monitor about motion pictures and radio.

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TOMATO SALAD RING
(Serves 6)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine*
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes, or tomato juice
½ bay-leaf (if desired)
½ teaspoon salt
Stalk celery
A little Cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoon mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoon onion juice

Mix tomatoes, bay-leaf, salt, celery and pepper and boil 10 minutes. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top. Let soak 5 minutes. Add to hot mixture; stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain. Turn into ring mold that has been rinsed in cold water; chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce. Fill with potato salad or cole slaw.

*Use pure unsweetened gelatine. Gelatine dessert powders won't do.

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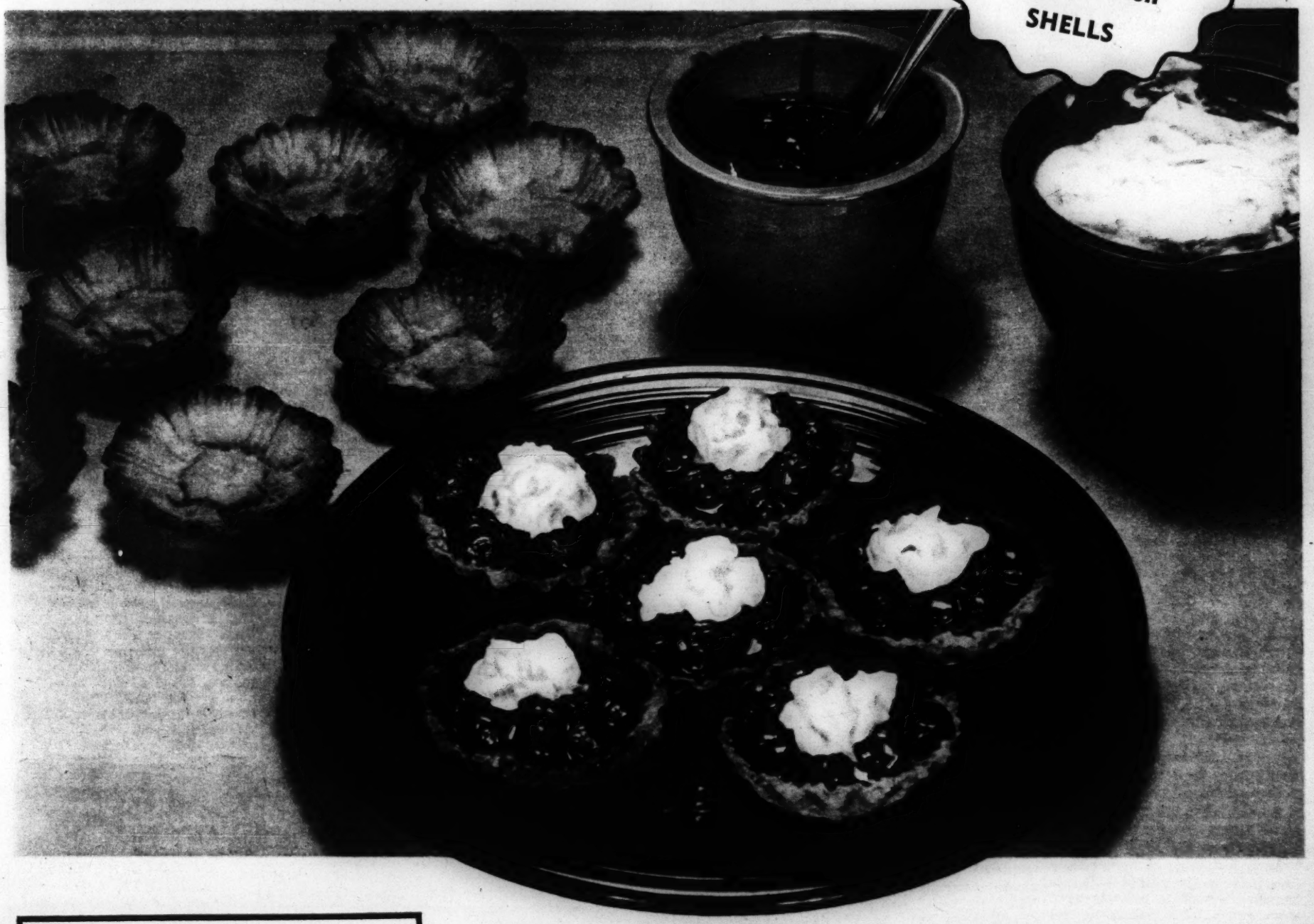

PLAIN PASTRY

3 cups flour
1 level teaspoon salt
1 cup lard, or other shortening
Ice-cold water to mix
1 level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder; work in the shortening lightly with the fingers, mix to a firm dough with the ice-cold water and roll out once on a floured board. Use for whatever purpose desired.

FIVE-MINUTE PASTRY

2 cups flour
½ level teaspoon salt
1 level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
¾ cup shortening
1 egg yolk
Ice-cold water

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder; then cream the shortening in a bowl as for a cake. As soon as it is light and creamy, add the sifted flour, mixing it in with a knife, not touching at all with the hands. Beat the yolk of egg and add a little ice water to it—probably about one-quarter of a cup will be required—to moisten the pastry. Roll out once on a floured board. The egg may be omitted, but is an improvement if used.

HERE ARE TWO REAL HELPS TO PASTRY SUCCESS ● the first big basic secret of good pastry is . . . C O L D! Expansion of cold air during baking is what makes pastry light.

The next greatest help is RUMFORD, the pure all-phosphate Baking Powder. Without baking powder one must depend on the combining and careful mixing of ingredients to produce a light, crisp crust, and hope the result will be good. But the teaspoonful of Rumford in the Plain Pastry Recipe given here helps eliminate the tricky element of chance.

Rumford's action is always uniform, always dependable. As you depend on it for perfectly raised, even-textured cakes and hotbreads, so too your pastry will be light and delicate when you make it with Rumford.

Rumford-raised dough keeps particularly well. It is a good plan when making a pie, to make up plenty of pastry. Roll out only what you need immediately. Cover the rest with wax paper to keep in all the moisture, and put it away in the refrigerator.

Then you are ready to serve tarts or patties at almost a moment's notice. The refrigerator dough can be used exactly as if freshly mixed.

Rumford's double-acting leavening not only works in the ideal proportion of two-to-one, but works that way **every time** because the uniformity of Rumford's composition and action is maintained by fifty-two tests during the process of manufacture. Only two-thirds of the leavening acts in the mixing; the final one-third does not act until in the oven heat.

When you have pastry dough all mixed right at hand, it is easy to serve left-over vegetables and meats attractively; to serve impressive desserts when occasion warrants; to vary your menus within budget limits. You will find Rumford-raised pastry helpful in very many ways.

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